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THE DELIA TIMES

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Ottawa, Week by Week

(By M. L. SCHWARTZ)

WAR BOOK AND TRUTH

The statement in a United States war book by an aide to Gen. Eisenhower alledging that Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Commander formerly of the First Canadian Army, had been refused permission by Field Marshal Alexander in 1943 to visit Canadian forces in Sicily, has made no impression in Ottawa, where its truth is doubted. However, it can be reported that a story has been heard repeatedly that Field Marshal Montgomery (and not Field Marshal Alexander) had refused permission to persons for visits to Sicily in the early days of the campaign there, on account of the lack of transportation facilities at that time, with Gen. McNaughton's name being mentioned as one who had been refused such permission at first, but this having nothing to do with Field Marshal Alexander, who is now known as Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Canada's Governor-General, since Field Marshal Montgomery was in command in Sicily in 1943.

HIGHER AND HIGHER

With prices of certain articles or services and wages rising, together with the insistent demands for increasing these steadily, it appears almost certain in this capital that the cost-of-living index in Canada may go up several points before the 1946 year will end, though the Government will make a desperate fight to keep it down by an anti-inflation policy. Indeed, it is pointed out in Ottawa that the cost-of-living index at Feb. 1, 1946, was 119.9 as against a lower mark by 1.3 at the same date in 1945; but, considering the increases already allowed in certain prices in 1946 on many articles and services, there is no doubt that by the end of 1946 it will be a much higher mark, at least, by several points, such as five points or more, especially if labour agitation for higher wages is successful in his rightful claims that wages should be more in tune with the higher prices, and the proper claims of farmers and others are granted sooner or later.

P. M. ACCEPTS INVITATION

Premier Mackenzie King has accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in conference with him and others in London on matters of mutual interest, and the hope has been expressed here that this meeting place at a time which will be approximate to that of the meeting of the Paris Conference, if this is possible as an arrangement.

OUTSIDE OF CANADA

Canadian soldiers still in service outside of Canada comprise 36,300 all ranks, as at March 31, 1946, and these include 16,900 in the Canadian Army occupation force and 19,400 others. This has been made known in Ottawa.

FINANCES AND FORCES

With the announcement in Ottawa that a tentative date for new rates of pay for Canada's army, navy and air forces set to go into effect on October 1, 1946, it is interesting to report that provision has been made in the estimates for a reduction of no less than $1,494,575,547 in the total expenditures on the Canadian armed forces. In fact, it has been made known here that army expenditures for the coming year have been set at $283,170,171, as against $1,085,168,405, a decrease of $801,998,234; the air force at $118,124,753, as against $598,487,116, a decrease of $480,362,363; and the navy at $72,817,856, as against $299,528,667, a decrease of $226,710,811.

PERMITS FOR REFUGEES

Canada's Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. J. A. Glen, has revealed in Ottawa that this country had issued a total of 950 temporary permits for entry into Canada of refugees transferred from the United Kingdom.

HOLIDAYS RESTORED

The order-in-council, PC4671 of June 7, 1943, which limited strictly the number of holidays to be observed in Canada during the war, so that employers and employees were forced to keep only a certain limited number of statutory holidays for the past several years, such as New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, has been revoked and now pre-war holidays can be observed.

SAID IN THE CAPITAL

"No country has a greater need for overall national scientific planing than has Canada for reasons that are basic in our economy," said Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, the head of Canada's National Research Council in Ottawa, in addressing an important gathering here of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada. . . "We have the power to have the kind of world mankind has dreamed about, but has never had before," declared Hon. John Bracken to a huge audience in this capital. . . "There must be a stop to hyphenated Canadianism," remarked Jean T. Richards, K.C., M.P., at a meeting in Ottawa. "Canada has a population representing many, but in the main, two great cultures. These cultures must be preserved." . . "To assist in the pressing need for food in Europe we must pay more attention to meal preparation to-day than ever before." said Miss Edith L. Elliot, Home Economist in the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.



—Photo by Karsh

SEEKS CLOTHING — Redverse F. Pratt, executive director of the National Clothing Collection for overseas relief, to be held June 17-29 under the auspices of Canadian Allied Relief. Mr. Pratt, who took an active part in the 1945 clothing drive, is on loan from the Dominion Department of Labor and is busy now organizing committees throughout Canada for this nationwide effort to aid the distressed peoples of war-devastated Europe.

Delia Youth Meets With Tragic Death

Pte. Robt. J. Long, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bob Long, met a tragic end on Sunday, April 28th, when he was shot through the heart by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a comrade.

Deceased, who was born on the farm a few miles north and west of Delia in 1926, was thus only 20 years of age. He enlisted in the army and was stationed at Wainwright, Alta.

Details given by the O.C. commanding the camp, who was in Delia on Wednesday due to a misunderstanding regarding the date of the funeral, stated that the men were preparing for a guard duty, when two rounds were carried in the magazine but none in the breech chamber of the rifle. Pte. Long was lying on his cot while his chum loaded the live cartridges. The fatality was purely accidental.

Funeral services were held in Delia United Church on Thursday, May 2nd.

BLACK FRIDAY IN DELIA DISTRICT

Seventy Mile Wind Blankets Country With Top Soil

A dust storm, reminiscent of the dry years of the '30's struck the whole of the province on Friday of last week.

Coming in from the southwest on gusts of wind that, at times, reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour, it was not long before layers of fine soil penetrated even the best protected homes and business premises. Visibility in the Delia district was restricted to mere feet, and traffic on the roads became extremely hazardous.

Starting just before noon, the black dust storm continued until 4 p.m., when the wind, shifting to the north, brought quite a heavy rain which lasted until 6 o'clock.

Householders spent busy hours on Saturday clearing up dust, which in some cases lay a quarter inch thick on window sills and the like.

Although winds have been threatening since and dust palls could be observed eastward in the Craigmyle and Hanna districts on Tuesday, Delia was clear, principally due to a heavy shower that fell late on Monday night and during the early hours of Tuesday. Fairly heavy frost occurred Wednesday morning.

Wedding Bells

Moore—Wilks

A delightful wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's aunt at Watson, Sask., on April 24th, when Vivian M. Wilks, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilks, became the bride of Byron G. Moore.

The bride, attired in a gown of white sheer over satin, was ushered in on the arm of her father, and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. She was supported by her sister Elaine, who wore a sheer rose gown and carried white carnations.

Constable Everett R. Moore, of the R.C.M. Police at Yorkton, acted as best man.

After the ceremony a sumptuous buffet luncheon was served.

The young couple passed through Delia Friday morning on their way to Calgary and points west. They will take up residence at Nordegg, where Mr. Moore is assistant C.N.R. agent.

Perennial Weed Control

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

The noxious perennials are now starting their rapid spring growth, and should not be left to strengthen themselves. At the Lethbridge Experimental Station results to date indicate that if cultural control is to be effective, it should be started early in the season and continued as late as possible.

Cultural control of such weeds as hoary cress, field bindweed, Russian knapweed and leafy spurge, is a lengthy and costly proposition, but is at present the most effective means known. For best results, cultural work should be at 10 to 14 day intervals with any implement that will cut the weeds. Under most conditions prevailing in Southern Alberta, it will take two to three years of continuous cultivation to completely eradicate the above mentioned weeds. Even though an existing patch of weeds may be eradicated, there is still the problem of dormant seeds present in the soil. Therefore, it is necessary to keep a close check on any seedlings that appear, and make certain they are killed before they have a chance to become established. Observations in the north central sections of the United States indicate that it takes only five or six weeks for a seedling to establish itself and have all the properties of an old plant.

The greatest hazard accompanying the use of intensive cultivation is the prevalence of high winds in the south, and the consequent danger of soil drifting. It is necessary to make some provision to guard against this possibility. Ridging or listing as the last operation in the fall of the first season may be a sufficient safeguard, but in later years it will probably be necessary to plant some cover crop.

A combination of cultural and cropping practices may be a safer method of eradication, but will take longer. This consists of growing a smother crop of rye or barley, and cultivating once or twice each year before seeding, and as often as possible after the crop is removed. The possibilities of this method have not been completely worked out for our area, but experience in other parts of the continent have shown satisfactory results. A combination of cultural and cropping practices has the advantage of overcoming the possibility of soil drifting as well as providing some income while ridding the land of perennial weeds.

The results obtained with chemicals quite often are disappointing, and generally very costly. Chemicals are suitable for small scattered patches, but not worthy of consideration on any considerable area. At the present time, many new chemical weed killers are appearing on the market, but their value for the eradication of our more persistent weeds has not been established though experimental work is continuing at the Lethbridge Experimental Station to test their effectiveness.

Religion—a cane for some—a crutch for others—was meant to be a sword.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

PRICES OF FARM MACHINERY INCREASED

The Government has announced an increase of 12½ per cent in the prices of farm machinery. The Government would not have authorized this increase unless there were very good reasons for it. The reasons are perfectly plain. About 80 per cent of the cost of farm machinery, and of almost all other manufactured goods, is represented by the hourly wages of labour—taxes, too, have greatly increased. These wages have increased, according to the Dominion Labour Department, by no less than 161.9 per cent since 1914, whereas the prices of wheat and of other things that farmers sell have only increased by 60.5 per cent, a disparity most harmful to farmers.

The Governments of Canada and the United States (much material for Canadian manufacturing is imported from the U.S.A.) set ceilings on prices and profits, but repeatedly gave way to the demands of Union Labour for higher wages; so today we are reaping the bitter harvest. No Government can oblige firms to manufacture goods for long at a loss. Such firms would simply go bankrupt, and so cease manufacturing, and that would not help farmers. The obvious remedy, therefore, is to demand that the prices of wheat and other farm products shall be increased to a level to match the conditions; which price increase, in my own humble opinion, is long overdue.

"Time Bombs"

Most of us agree something should be done about the mess the world is in—then go about our own business, hoping someone else will do it.

* * *

You won't have to stand on your rights if you right your standing.

* * *

Our biggest job is to teach the world to live together. But it's a job we'll have to learn ourselves first.

* * *

A free spirit means escaping from the blight of self-importance.

Fertilizer and the Seed Drill

Due to the shortage of fertilizer attachments, many farmers this year will be using the not usually recommended practice of mixing the fertilizer with the seed grain and applying it through the seed drill. If this method is used careful handling will be required to obtain uniform application at the rate intended, and care must be taken to prevent injury to the drill. Fertilizer is soluble in water. Even condensation moisture on the cold metal on a damp day may cause the fertilizer to adhere to the mechanism. If the drill is then left standing, seizure of the moving parts is likely to result.

Where it is necessary to apply fertilizer directly from the seed drill H. J. Mather, Supervisor of Soil Conservation, advises that thorough washing of the moving parts with coal oil will help to prevent damage. After cleaning out the drill at the end of the day, an ordinary oil can may be used to force the oil into the moving parts and seed cups, and the drill then run so that the coal oil may be well distributed.

Estimate 400,000 Tourists

Alberta is expected to attract more than 400,000 motor tourists this year. The record in 1941 was 350,000 and it is safe to claim that it will be exceeded by a wide margin during the current season.

The prospects for a big movement have caused provincial authorities to call a conference in Edmonton on May 16 to make plans to promote the growth of the industry this year. All aspects of the situation will be threshed out, as it is hoped to get all services away to a proper start.

The Alberta Motor Association, which has long been interested in developing tourist trade, is giving its full co-operation in ensuring the success of the pending conference.

Other organizations also are playing their part. It is expected that

(Continued from previous column)

hotel men, tourist camp operators and others will attend for a full discussion of problems. Out of this conference should come many decisions that will be of value to an industry that will be among the forefront in this province.

Stocks of wheat in the French zone of Germany are expected to be exhausted by the end of May.

Russia expects a good grain crop this year, but not comparable to pre-war harvests.

"LET'S PLAY CHARADES"



A clever and tuneful program from Winnipeg to which more and more listeners are responding is, "Let's Play Charades," heard at 10:00 p.m. on Wednesdays. Prizes of War Saving Stamps and Certificates are awarded to listeners and studio audience. Here Wilf Carpenter, master of ceremonies, puts a Charade puzzler to one of the ladies in the Winnipeg studio audience.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Those who study Canadian agriculture may be interested to know that the total area of farm land in the Dominion is 175,000,000 acres, of which 92,400,000 acres are improved land. Each year about 57,000,000 acres of land are under crop in all of Canada. Of that total 38,000,000 acres, or 67 per cent of the aggregate is under crop in the prairie provinces.

The total number of farmers in Canada is 732,715, and the total number in the prairie provinces is 296,441. Alberta has 99,716 farmers

WINTERS' FUNERAL HOME

"The Chapel in the Valley"

Drumheller - Phone 666

GEO. E. WINTER, Director. ROLAND G. WINTER, Assist. Director.

Our distinctive and sympathetic service has been at your disposal in this district for the past 35 years 1

1946 is an all-important year

FOR CANADA'S TOURIST BUSINESS

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN VISITORS are expected to come to Canada during 1946 for their post-war vacation.

It won't always be easy to accommodate them. We still have our crowding and shortages. We are still in the aftermath of war. This is the very reason we should all take special care to be courteous and considerate to our guests this summer.

This year, of all years, we must maintain the reputation we have won for true hospitality.



YOU MAY NEVER SEE A TOURIST, BUT... tourist dollars flow to *you*. The grocer, the garage man, the farmer, the office worker—everybody benefits directly or indirectly from tourist spending, and the extra work and income it creates. Last year, tourists in Canada spent more than *one hundred and fifty million dollars*. In the years ahead, as our ability to handle tourist traffic grows, who is to say how big this business may become? For Canada is in an enviable position—a natural vacation land next door to the most travel-minded nation in the world. This is an all-important year! It may be difficult in many ways yet it holds great promise for the future.

THEY'LL BE TALKING ABOUT US... We want them to come again. We want them to tell their friends: "We had a marvellous time in Canada!" By making them truly welcome, we can win millions of enthusiastic salesmen for Canada—"satisfied customers" who will pass on to many times their number the story of Canadian hospitality and of Canada's unlimited attractions as a vacation land.



The Tourist Business is Your Business!

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa

Melrose
ORANGE PEKOE
TEA
REFRESHING Delicious!
ECONOMICAL TOO —BECAUSE GOOD TEA GOES FURTHER.
H. L. MacKINNON Co. LTD.
WINNIPEG

The Weekly Press

IN A RECENT ISSUE the Publishers' Auxiliary said: Carl Helm, editor of the Industrial Press Service paid a significant tribute to the influence of the weekly press in his article entitled "Prescription for New Yorkitis." Among other things, Helm advised big city advertising men to subscribe to their home town weeklies and read them carefully. By this means, he said, they would get the "feel of their country and their countrymen to whom they are trying to sell stuff." That advice takes on added importance when it is considered that at least half of America's retail stores are located in small towns and that the products of virtually all of the nation's big manufacturers are sold across the counters or from the floors of these establishments.

* * * * *

Are Countless Rural Buyers

The millions of rural purchasers who patronize the retail stores in the small towns are readers of weekly newspapers. The Auxiliary has pointed out on numerous occasions that the value of a newspaper depends not on how large a circulation it has, but on how wide an influence it exerts in the community in which it circulates. Undeniably the country weekly has an influence in its field that no other medium shares. That influence is based largely on readership. The country weekly is a family newspaper. The things the editor prints have a special and personal interest to every member of the family—youngsters and their elders as well.

* * * * *

Weekly Papers Widely Read

The weekly tells all about persons and happenings in the community. Readers learn what their friends and neighbors are doing—who's getting married, who has a baby, who has visitors, who's away on a trip. The paper describes farm affairs, marketings, the doings of the 4-H clubs, the activities of the local farm bureau or grange, and of women's organizations. It gives news about schools and lodges, churches and community groups. It tells what's going on in other towns in the county. And in all this weekly record of community history there are names and personalities. The editor wisely seasons his local coverage with news of national and world events, pictures, cartoons, recipes, household materials, serials and fashion articles. Thus he achieves a well-rounded bill-of-fare. All this explains why country weeklies have such a long-life readership in the family circle. It explains, too, why they are such an effective medium for reaching the rural market.

MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING! WHY SUFFER?
Do what countless numbers of happy users are doing for the effective relief of: Chronic Catarrhal conditions (as in Bronchitis, Asthma and Sinus Pains). Skin disorders such as Boils and Pimples! Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains! Ask your druggist for Odorless and Tasteless ADAM'S GARLIC PEARLES, or write Richmond Adam Co., P.O. 374, Vancouver, Can. $3 per 100 Pearles, enough for five weeks.

Defence Is Weak

Wild Game Stands Slight Chance Against Modern Hunter's Equipment

The scientific development of sporting equipment has been very pronounced during the past half century. Firearms and ammunition have been so improved that it is now comparatively easy to shoot with accuracy and deadly effect.

In the days of the sling-shot, the bow and arrow or the old muzzle-loader the odds against game were not so heavy. If the first shot was unsuccessful the quarry had a better than even chance of getting away. It took time to prepare the sling, fit the arrow or tamp the powder. Today these antiquated weapons have given place to automatic firearms, pump guns, fast bolt action magazine rifles and for greater accuracy telescopic sights. These rapid-fire weapons are deadly, and have greatly increased the advantage of the sportsman.

Game, on the other hand, has been unable to strengthen its defences to meet the new forces arrayed against it. It still depends upon camouflage, speed and natural instinct to protect itself, as it did in the era of the bow and arrow. Pitted against modern equipment, therefore, it is greatly handicapped.—Fish and Game Bulletin.

The Last North

Building Of The Alaska Highway Opens Up A Vast Area

We should always remember that the building of the Alaska Highway opened up a vast area of country previously inaccessible and almost unexplored. The resources of this region are still largely unsurveyed, but they may prove to be very substantial. With a good road available, and wartime controls relaxed, we may expect an influx of prospectors, timber-cruisers, and others anxious to "spy out the land". What discoveries they may make no one can now predict.

The possibilities of the prairies and of southern British Columbia were not appreciated until the railways opened them to travel and settlement. The Alaska Highway may be destined to play a similar role in the northland.—Edmonton Journal.

GIFT FROM MAHARAJAH

A gift of 50,000 rupees (approximately $16,830) for relief of distress in Britain has been received from the Maharajah of Nepal, who wishes, on retiring from public life, to commemorate the happy relations which have existed between the peoples of Britain and Nepal during his long tenure of office.

Eating with forks was not known in England until the reign of James I.

Fortune In Song

Written By Two London Women It Has Become Popular

The London Daily Mail reports that two middle-aged women have made $13,000 so far out of the song, "Cruising Down the River"—which every errand-boy in Britain seems to know. Miss Eily Beadell and Miss Nellie Tollerton some months ago won a $4,000 Write-a-Tune Contest at London's Hammersmith Palais with the song. Miss Beadell dashed off the words and music in something under half an hour—she is plump, grey-haired, and used to sing (contralto). Miss Tollerton did the arrangement—she is grey-haired and leads a small restaurant orchestra. They divided the prize money—two-thirds to Miss Beadell, one-third to Miss Tollerton. Since then 330,000 or so copies of "Cruising Down the River" have been sold. The composers get 10 per cent. royalties—four cents a sheet. They also get 50 per cent. of gramophone and broadcasting rights. If the tune ever goes into a film they will get 50 per cent. of the film rights.

Further Investigations

X-Ray Examinations Are Made Of Bones Of The Departed

The latest meddling with the bones of the departed great has just been reported from Upsala, where the tomb of Gustavus I. has been opened, and we are told that an X-ray examination shows that he suffered from "serious disorders" which are supposed to account for various episodes in his career. Now, presumably, historians and biographers will be all for further investigations of the kind on which new theories may be built, new books issued, and new royalties gained from book and film.

We have done a little in that sort of thing over here—in the case of Charles I, for instance, whose tomb at Windsor was sacrilegiously, as many thought, opened by Sir Henry Halford and a portion removed of the fourth cervical vertebra severed by the axe. That was in 1813. The relic was given to the Prince of Wales in 1888 and he returned it to the tomb.—Manchester Guardian.

Magical Secrets

Conjurers Complain That There Has Been A Serious Leakage

Veteran magicians complained today that the modern generation of conjurers not only saws a woman in half—but goes around boasting about it. As a result there has been a "serious leakage" of magical secrets dating back centuries and a world-wide campaign to protect the remaining mysteries of the craft is under-way.

In England, two bodies are deeply concerned with the leakage. W. G. Strickland of the International Brotherhood of Magicians blames it on the war. At the brotherhood's annual dinner, Strickland offered me a cigar—naturally it disappeared before I could grab it—and lamented the here's-how-it's done trend.

TROOPING THE COLORS

Trooping the color, military spectacle on Horse Guards Parade which has marked the official birthday of the King in peacetime, will not take place this year because sufficient troops are not available.

POST-WAR ARMY

It Will Be Provided With Modern Equipment

Col. W. G. Denney, an army ordnance director, said at the meeting of the Commons expenditures committee that the army was basing its post-war stockpiles on the expectation of recruiting only 50 per cent. of the six-division reserve force.

He also spoke of the active force of 25,000 men and northwest highway and communication force of 1,200 men and declared "we are planning on a basis of supplying equipment for 90,000 troops during the initial stages of organization."

There was the supply of 113,000 cadets to be considered.

The post-war army would be provided with modern equipment.

"Although", he added, "there are many new developments which may, in the near future, change the type of some weapons with which the army fights, it is somewhat too early to assess all these. Therefore, it has been decided that we will start with such battle-proven equipment as we have available, and that, as new weapons and equipment are developed, the Canadian army will share in this development."

He added: "It is planned to equip the active force to 100 per cent. of entitlement of all stores, including weapons and vehicles. In fact, the present policy is that this force will be maintained at war establishment."

Far Ahead Of Plan

Tokyo Being Rapidly Reconstructed But Not As Modern City

Unlike Europe's ruins, the huge war-created wastelands of Japan did not green over with new growth. So fierce had been the heat from fires that every deep root and every seed of the hardiest plants had been destroyed.

Instead, raw new wooden huts sprang up in clumps on fire-born deserts. Along every inlet of the Sumida River and the city's countless canals, sawmills devoured logs floated down from the country. So fast is the capital's reconstruction going on that it is now safe to predict the builders will far outstrip the planning boards. By the time the government puts forth ideas for a modern city the same old wood and paper rabbit warren that always was Tokyo will be staring it in the face.—Newsweek.

World Police Force

A Pressing Need That The Plans Be Put Into Effect

The United Nations Charter makes provision for a world police force. It provides that each member nation shall participate by offering to U.N. a force of men and equipment, the size to be determined by the U.N. military staff committee. The committee already has held preliminary talks and ultimately the world police force will take shape. There is an obvious and pressing need, however, for a world police force now—the sooner the better. Many months may elapse before the military staff committee can work out its plans in detail and put them into effect. For the coming critical months it should be possible for the Security Council and the military staff committee to establish a temporary world police force.—Providence Journal.

In A Milk Bottle

Message That Was Fished Out Of The Pacific Ocean

During the tense interval after Pearl Harbor, a milk bottle containing a piece of water-soaked paper was fished out of the Pacific Ocean.

The writing was too faint to be deciphered, but it was plainly a case for the FBI.

Various tests were made and various acids applied. At last six words stood out clearly. They read: "Two quarts of milk, no cream."

The use of lime to counteract an acid condition of the soil which is unfavorable to plant growth has been known since the earliest days of agriculture.

OGDEN'S
Fine Cut
Rolls an A1 Cigarette
OGDEN'S FINE CUT OGDEN LIVERPOOL



LEADS WOMEN VETERANS—National commander of the Legion of Women Veterans, a new all-women's veterans group believed to be the first of its kind in the U.S., is Mrs. Patricia M. Deuse. An ex-marine, Mrs. Deuse has her office in New York. She is a former newspaperwoman.

Discovered In Egypt

Deep Well May Have Been Home Of Sacred Crocodile

A square-shaped well which some archaeologists believe was the home of the sacred crocodile or fish in the days of the Pharaohs 3,000 or more years ago has been unearthed beside the ruins of the Temple of Tanis northeast of Cairo.

The crocodile was one of the gods of the ancient Egyptians, who even had a city and temple sacred to it near the site of present-day Fayum.

The mysterious pit was discovered by a French archaeological mission under Prof. Pierre Montet of Strasbourg University.

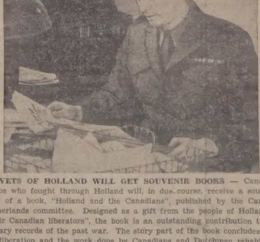
Egyptian peasants digging for an unexplored corner of the temple uncovered stairs leading to an underground door that opened into the well.

Limestone lined the pit, which measured nearly 20 feet across in one direction and about 17 feet in the other. Nobody knows how deep it is, but the mission hopes to find out by excavation and pumping on its return to Egypt next January.

HAS INFORMAL TITLE

Speaking of the Governor-General the Ottawa Journal says his formal title will be His Excellency Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Alexander of Tunis, GCB, GCMB, CSI, DSO, MC, LLD, ADC, but the troops in two world wars simply called him "Alex".

BRUCE'S BETTER BIRD SEED
10 INGREDIENTS



VETS OF HOLLAND WILL GET SOUVENIR BOOKS — Canadian troops who fought through Holland will, in due course, receive a souvenir copy of a book, "Holland and the Canadians", published by the Canada-Netherlands committee. Designed as a gift from the people of Holland to "their Canadian liberators", the book is an outstanding contribution to the literary records of the past war. The story part of the book concludes with the liberation and the work done by Canadians and Dutchmen rehabilitating the country. Profusely illustrated with many fine action shots loaned by the Canadian army film and photo unit, the book is well bound and printed on heavy paper. Of the 50,000 copies, 500 have been printed on fine paper with binding in half parchment. They are intended for distribution to high officials and various government libraries and archives. Maj. Norman Phillips (above), former reporter and now editor of the European edition of The Maple Leaf with offices in Delmenhorst, Germany, is the author. In this respect, he relates that he is probably the only editor who had to hustle around and locate firewood for a paper mill before he could get his hands on the paper. In North Africa and Italy with the Canadian troops as public relations officer, Maj. Phillips moved into Holland later with the Canadians.

HOW TO SAVE BREAD

Easy Method Suggested Has Worked Out Beneficially

Miss M. B. Ross, Niagara Falls, writes: To save bread use one or two good cookie cans with lids, no air holes, a large loaf of bread can then be sliced in its entirety (pre-war style), pack slices in said cans and it will keep fresh until all eaten, not to mention the handiness in doing away with butcher knife and loaf every time one feels hungry. In a family of two, where only three slices of toast are eaten daily at breakfast, this system has worked out beneficially for the past six years and more. Any bread that does get tangled in the wayside can be tossed into a nice clean paper bag (it will not mould in this), and when a quantity has accumulated, put it through the grinder for bread crumbs, to be handy when cooking. Palatable dishes, such as baked or fried tomatoes, with curry sauce, fried egg plant, and other delectable meat or vegetables, can be sprinkled with crumbs taken from the staff of life. And what about our old-fashioned, but up-to-date way of making bread pudding? Bread fried in whipped egg is not to be sneezed at. Whether the bakers will relish the idea of two types of loaves to handle I don't know, but at least the intelligent can prevent such wanton waste of bread, especially when radio and papers are daily appealing to us to help Save-the-Bread and widening into Save-the-Grain campaign."

From Trees To Rayon

Story How Logs Chewed By Giant Teeth Emerge As Delicate Fabrics

Most women possess some piece of clothing made of rayon. "If they ever wonder at all about its manufacture, says Brian Stewart in The World and His Wife, "they probably have a vague, confused mental picture of mills full of girls, noisy gleaming machinery, and spools of brightly colored glistening thread.

But how many people realize that the rayon starts its journey to the spinning mill in the form of a giant log floating down one of the great rivers in the bleak North of the Canadian forests? The timber is felled in the forests of northern Ontario and floated down-stream to the mills. There it is fed by a kind of glorified conveyor-belt into what we called the "chewing shop". The tree-trunks—"logs" as they are called—are stripped of bark and branches, and are fed into a machine with a mouth full of ghastly cruel-looking steel teeth. They are literally "chewed up", and then spat into great baths of acid in which the "chewed up" wood is converted into pulp. This "pulp", after being washed and cleaned in various ways, emerges from two gigantic rollers like a sheet of off-white fibrous cardboard. A contraption on the principle of the guillotine neatly slices off specified lengths, which are packed and sent to factories all over the world for conversion into rayon.

Thse sheets of fibrous cardboard—called "mats"—are then soaked in a huge bath of caustic soda and broken up until they resemble a revolting mess of badly-cooked porridge. This concoction is churned up with carbon bisulphide, and the even more disgusting-looking mixture which results has the rather attractive name of Cellulose Zanthate. More caustic soda is added and the liquid is forced, under pretty severe pressure, through a kind of hose with a very minute nozzle—from one three-hundredth to as small as one seven-hundred-and-fiftieth of an inch—into a bath of acid which hardens it into fine thread. This thread is washed, bleached, dyed and dried. Then it is all ready for spinning up into stockings and things.

Used To Be Custom

Giving Thanks For Food Was Once Common Domestic Rite

There was a time when on this continent it was a very general custom to give thanks to the Creator before partaking of the family meal. This once common domestic rite was known as "asking the blessing".

It is probable that only a very small portion of the homes on this continent now ever hear such a blessing invoked. Rules of politeness may be enforced but there is a widespread impression abroad that thanks are due to nobody in particular for the fact there is food on the table.

We hear of starvation in other lands but the general feeling in the homes of North America is that enough of bread and meat, etc., is their inalienable right and their inviolable prerogative. There is no widespread alarm or anxiety concerning the future, no fear that famine or severe food scarcity ever will be felt in our favored continent.

The old idea that Providence sends us food and all good things has disappeared from, perhaps, the great majority of homes. And this is at a time which in the memory of the oldest of us is unprecedented for world alarm over the matter of daily bread.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Paintings Returned

Twenty-Six Taken By Germans Are Back In Netherlands

Twenty-six famous Dutch paintings which were stolen by the Germans during the occupation, and which were found by Dr. A. P. A. Vorenkamp, for many years professor of art at Smith College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., have been taken back to the Netherlands aboard an American airplane.

The paintings, among which were works by Rembrandt, Peter Paul Rubens and Vincent van Gogh, were found at Berchtesgaden, site of Hitler's "Eagle Nest", and at Linz, Austria.—News, Toronto.

In the ancient Roman calendar, April was the second month of the year.

2670

Biscuits that "Click" with the whole family
Magic's Orange-Raisin Biscuits
2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
2 tbspns. sugar
4 tbspns. shortening
½ cup raisins
1 tbspn. orange rind
1 egg
½ cup milk
Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until well mixed. Add raisins and orange rind. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup and add milk to make ¾ cup. Add to first mixture. Roll out about ½-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) about 12 minutes. Makes 16.
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
Made in Canada
Your guarantee of Successful Baking

Plant Breeding

Great Advances Have Been Made In Recent Years

As a result of the wonderful advance in plant breeding in Canada, it can now be established as a permanent principle that cereal breeding pays dividends far beyond the costs involved, states the annual report of the Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding at Winnipeg. The popularity in Western Canada of such varieties of wheat as Thatcher, Regent, Renown, and Apex, and the varieties of oats named Vanguard, Ajax, and Exeter is sufficient proof of the part plant breeding is taking in the cereal production in Western Canada. The Laboratory at Winnipeg itself has been responsible for Regent and Renown wheat and all three of the oats varieties, Vanguard, Ajax and Exeter.

Regent wheat is predominant at the present time in Manitoba and is second only to Thatcher wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined. In Manitoba and the eastern half of Saskatchewan, Ajax, Vanguard, and Exeter are almost the only varieties of oats grown.

The progress noted has enabled the Laboratory to set up certain well established facts with respect to successful cereal breeding, which are outlined briefly as follows: The breeders must have access to as much parent material as can be made available and the various materials must be studied intensively for possible uses in hybridization; breeding for resistance to plant diseases can be accomplished successfully only when there are adequate facilities for making disease resistance tests. The most desirable situation for breeding for resistance to disease is to have plant pathologists actively co-operating with the cereal breeders. Breeding material must be handled in large quantities. While fairly large numbers have been handled at the Winnipeg Laboratory, it is believed that more rapid and more definite progress could be made by increasing the appropriation for labour, land, and machinery. The cereal breeder must have a long-time viewpoint. A period of 10 to 15 years elapses from the time crosses are made until the new varieties become available for production. The plant breeder can have a mature viewpoint on the situation only by being in contact with other plant scientists, with economists, and particularly with the farmers themselves.

A new variety, R. L. 1834.1, from the crop Regent X Canus has been grown in the Co-operative Tests for three years and is now undergoing final quality tests. While it has the same type of stem rust resistance as Regent, it has excellent Regent, Thatcher, and all other varieties tested on a three-year average in Manitoba in yield, leaf rust resistance and covered smut resistance. Approximately 1,000 bushels of seed of R. L. 1834.1 are available for distribution should this variety be approved.

Both the halibut's eyes are on its right side.

A Great Help

Public Hardly Realizes What Science Is Doing For Farmers

Thirty-one Dominion experimental farms, stations and sub-stations form the most comprehensive system of its kind in the world. The value of that system is not always realized by the public; nor the great extent to which science can and does help the Canadian farmer.

The range of scientific inquiry on a single experimental farm is extraordinary. Its activities vary from the development of early maturing varieties of vegetables intended to be more resistant to disease, to the production of hardier prairie roses; from the best kind of cherry jelly to the inbreeding of field corn.

A typical farm lately was engaged, among other activities, in purifying new selections of tomato, egg-plant, pepper, melon, lima bean and pea crosses. It was seeking to make melons more adaptable to prairie conditions; to discover what the effect of irrigation of the vegetable garden in summer had upon onion production; to test apricots imported from Manchuria for their suitability for canning, to produce new lines by the inbreeding and hybridizing of field corn; and to harvest more than one hundred selections of hybrid wheats. In poultry the laying flock average was brought up to 246 eggs per bird.

These are just a few random selections of the activities of the Dominion experimental farms to show how great is their economic value to the nation.—Ottawa Citizen.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

"ABUNDANT LIFE"

The "abundant life" which Jesus desired to bring is to be had by the sincere application of his gospel to life.—Rev. Benjamin L. DuVal.

In this world, it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.—H. W. Beecher.

Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, as mortal man achieves no worldly honors except by sacrifice, so he must gain heavenly riches by forsaking all worldiness.—Mary Baker Eddy.

It is not the fact that a man has riches which keeps him from the kingdom of heaven, but the fact that riches have him.—Caird.

I know indeed that wealth is good;
But lowly roof and simple food,
With love that hath no doubt,
Are more than gold without.
—J. G. Whittier

The good man has absolute good, which like fire, turns everything to its own nature, so that you cannot do him any harm.—Emerson.

MECCA OINTMENT
for Burns. Sores. Cuts. Etc



A CINNAMON TREAT—Now that cinnamon has come back from the war, you can delight once again in the fragrance and flavor of this rich, darkly colored spice. These Spice Twists will give the right twist to any afternoon tea or bridge party. The little sugar used permits you to indulge your liking for serving to your guests home-made cinnamon flavored dainties.

Spice Twists

¾ cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons shortening
1 egg yolk, slightly beaten
¼ cup milk
⅜ cup bran

* * * *

1 egg white
1 tablespoon water
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and cinnamon. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles cornmeal. Combine egg yolk, milk and bran; add to first mixture, stirring only until flour disappears. Turn out onto lightly floured board; knead about 18 strokes. Roll out to rectangle about 7 x 14 inches.

Brush dough with egg white and water beaten together; sprinkle with mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Cut dough in 15 strips, about ⅜ inch wide; fold end to end and twist strips. Brush top with egg white and water mixture and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake on greased baking sheet in moderately hot oven (425 deg. F.) about 15 minutes.

Yield: 15 3½-inch twists.

BLIND VETERAN HAS DESIGNED BUS FOR WHEEL CHAIRS

Automobile Manufacturers Have Given Assurances That The Plans Are Feasible

A blind, bedridden veteran of the First Great War who has devoted his time and energy unselfishly to the happiness of other disabled veterans has received a message of encouragement and financial assistance from Ottawa for his latest idea—a special bus for crippled servicemen confined to wheel chairs.

Walter Callow worked out from his Camp Hill hospital bed in Halifax the details of a big carrier designed to accommodate 12 wheel chairs, and automobile manufacturers have given assurances that the plans are feasible. The Ottawa Superfluity Shop—an organization of approximately 200 volunteer women—heard about Callow's work, found out the details and sent a cheque for $500 "to assist a little in the furtherance of your plans for the wheel chair carriers."

The case of one veteran at the military hospital was cited by the veteran flier whose plane crashed, leaving him paralyzed for the last 15 years and blind for five. Callow said the veteran has been in a wheel chair for several years, and in that time left the hospital only three times.

"Think what it would mean to fellows like him to be able to go to baseball games, hockey games, wrestling matches, fights—to go on a trip up the Annapolis valley or spend a social evening with friends," Callow said.

The carrier would be equipped with a ramp, up which the veterans could guide their chairs. The chairs would lock into position in the bus during movement and the bus driver could operate a release upon reaching the destination.

Callow's carrier scheme is not the only product of a fertile imagination. Besides raising $12,000 to purchase cigarettes for overseas servicemen during the Second Great War, he worked out the details of a plan for the "Tobacco Bank" which was established in a slightly altered form by the government in 1944, delivering cigarettes to men on active service three months earlier than they had been receiving them previously.

Jet Plane Simpler

Less To Go Wrong Than In Piston Driven Type

British scientists are more modest in their expectations as to future aviation developments than some of the Americans, comments a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal. If the the latter are to be believed we shall, inside a decade or so, be finding atmospheric frictional heat at 1,500 m.p.h. too much for our latest jet-planes. Accordingly we shall fly well up in the stratosphere, and attain possibly speeds of 100,000 m.p.h. Dr. Hooker, addressing the Royal Aeronautical Society, took a much less ambitious view, and also for most people a less frightening one. He is confident that before many years have passed the jet-plane will be supplying ordinary civilian transport at well over 500 m.p.h. and, moreover, doing so with an almost complete absence of both noise and vibration. Few laymen would envisage a noiseless jet-plane from seeing and hearing the existing designs. Dr. Hooker further tells that the greater simplicity of the jet over the piston-driven 'plane will mean that there is little to go wrong and that risks will be reduced to a minimum.

Famous Ships

War Vessels That Are Now Destined For The Scrap Heap

The melancholy parade of famous war vessels to the shipbreakers' yards continues. Latest to go are the twin battleships Nelson and Rodney. Younger than some of the others recently ordered scrapped, they have aged abnormally during six years of war. Rodney is already lying up. She is said to be leaking so badly as to be no longer seaworthy.

The design of Nelson and Rodney is unique. It is a silhouette that is unmistakable. All the major armament is forward and the ships have the appearance of being sawn off short just abaft the mainmast.

That is roughly what occurred. The ships which were laid down under 1922-23 estimates are reduced editions of 48,000-ton battle-cruisers ordered in 1921 and cancelled under the Washington Treaty.

As a result they have been informally known as the "Cherry Tree" class—because they were "cut down by Washington."—Halifax Herald.

WHALE OIL

Norwegian whaling companies reported the sale of 2,000 tons of whale oil to Canada, the Norwegian information office in London said. They also reported sale to Great Britain of 17,000 tons of whale oil and to Holland of 4,000 tons. The quantities were allocated to the purchasers by the Combined Food Board in Washington.

FACE DIFFICULTIES

London, once one of the cleanest capitals in the world, has become a city of dirty main streets. Labor shortages, fuel restrictions, old machinery and lack of public co-operation are presenting local cleansing authorities with so many difficulties that it may be many months before the pre-war standard of cleanliness is reached.

The tree frog has the power of changing color to resemble more closely the surface upon which it desires to be inconspicuous. It can change from a dark hue to a light one in about 20 minutes.

Canada's Population

Says All Peoples Must Either Grow Or Die

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics makes few ventures into prophecy, and when it does, its prophecies are based on the sober, accurate figures of past experience. Therefore its unaccustomed glance into the future is the more startling and disturbing.

Canadians who have grown accustomed to looking forward hopefully to a great future may well take stock of themselves in the light of these estimates. They are based on the irrefutable logic of what has happened under certain given factors, and what will happen if we continue under our present system for the next forty-five years. If we do that, then in the year 1990, according to the Bureau's estimates, Canada will have a population of 15,000,000 people, and from that date a slow decline will begin. If this considered estimate is true, and if we permit the factors that make it true to continue, then we may as well accept with these figures the assurance of our ultimate and inevitable extinction as a people.

In all history there has never been a land as favored as ours that a selfish few have been permitted to retain for themselves alone. The evidence in that case is as irrefutable as that on which the Bureau's findings are based. We will not be permitted to retain this land in such a case. We must possess this land and develop its resources for the benefit of ourselves and the world, or ultimately some more numerous, more aggressive, more virile people will take it from us. All the sober statistics to the contrary, with any distant dream of 15,000,000 people we can never possess this land. We cannot populate it. We cannot develop its vast resources. We cannot meet its obligations in the world. We cannot even defend its 8,000 miles of coast and borderland with a slim handful of people—with a handful that, as a people, are growing old.

That is what the Bureau meant when it spoke of our growing to a peak and then declining. It meant that, within so short a time, the impulse of growth would be overtaken by the fact of decay. That is the history of small peoples. They cannot renew their youth. In 1931, 41.6 per cent. of our population was 20 years or younger. Ten years later, with 1,250,000 more people, the total of youth under twenty was only 37.5 per cent. That is the way nations die. Can we hope to hold almost 4,000,000 square miles with 15,000,000 aging people?

There are nearly 500 people for every square mile of the islands of Japan. Even in the vast lands of China there are half as many to the mile, and in India there are scarcely less.

Average the people and area of Germany, France, Poland, and the British Isles, and there are 100 people a square mile for every one of ours. Russia—with its illimitable spaces sprawling over half of two continents, an arctic country like our own—has ten people a square mile for every one of ours. We have less than three people a square mile, the sparest population and the vastest resources in all the world. But before we sit down to the quiet and complacent enjoyment of these bounties, it might be well to ask ourselves one question: How long will these millions patiently starve while we have vacant fields crying for a harvest, and resources beyond the dreams of any Midas waiting to be used for the world's good?

This is our great chance—perhaps our last chance—to add to our population by peaceful immigration.—Liberty Magazine.

Seek Information

British Professors Tour Germany Looking For Books On Chemistry

A party of British professors is touring Germany seeking books on chemistry published in that country during the war, the British Control Commission in Germany said. Any discoveries they make will be placed in a London library for distribution throughout Britain.

The group includes Dr. Hamilton McCombie of Cambridge, university reader in chemistry, 65-year-old former Army major who worked at Cambridge during the war on reprisal gases to be used if the Germans had started chemical warfare.

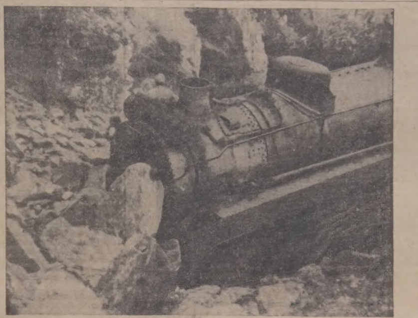
Dr. McCombie subjected himself to the effect of a group of chemicals called fluorophosphonates during this work. The result was blindness lasting up to 10 days, but Dr. McCombie and his colleagues produced a gas which would have crippled the German Army.

To Train In Britain

Fifty Girls From Greece Taking Up Rural Nursing Work

Under UNRRA auspices the United Kingdom is to provide training to assist the restoration and development of nursing services in Greece where there are at present only four hundred trained nurses. As soon as arrangements can be completed the first twenty-five of fifty Greek girls will come to the United Kingdom for four years' training in rural nursing work. Queen's Institute of District Nursing, the body which supervises the standards of district nursing throughout Britain, will provide these Greek girls with a thorough training in all aspects of a district nurse's work which mainly consists in providing sick patients in their own homes with continuous skilled nursing under a doctor's supervision. The intention is to institute a similar service in Greece in due course. A number of English nurses are to be sent as instructors to the proposed new school of nursing to be opened in Salonika.

The French settlers in Nova Scotia and Quebec planted apple seeds more than 300 years ago. 2670



TWO INJURED AS ROCKSLIDES DISRUPT TRAIN SERVICE NEAR FIELD, B.C.—Passengers on C.P.R. trains going west were forced to remain in coaches overnight when a series of rockslides near Field, B.C., disrupted train service 40 hours. Two trainmen were injured when this 2,000-ton slide blocked this freight engine near a tunnel.

Killing Weeds

How Chemicals Kill Weeds And Not Field Crops

It is a mystery to many people why it is possible to kill one plant with a chemical spray and not kill another beside it. In some cases, the reason is still a mystery even to those who have given the subject careful study. In other cases, the answer is simple, says George Knowles, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The first evidence of selective weed killing was observed when mustard growing in a grain crop was killed by copper sulphate spray which did not kill the grain. The spray burned the leaves of the grain and the crop looked dead for about one week. Then the grain commenced to turn green again, but the mustard made no further growth. The explanation of the recovery of the grain is that the growing tip of the plants of the grass family (and this includes oats, wheat, barley and rye), is enclosed in a sheath or covering and the caustic copper sulphate spray could not touch this covered growing point of the grain. In a few days the uninjured shoots emerged and soon the field was as green as if nothing had happened. The growing point of the mustard plant, however, is open and exposed. Then too the leaves of this weed are waxy and covered with short hairs which holds ample spray that soon burns the life out of all parts of the plant.

Most annual weeds can be killed in peas and in flax by Sinox. This is the trade name for a recently introduced chemical weed killer. It is thought that the reason for this is because leaves of peas and flax are waxy but without hairs and the spray runs off them like water off a cabbage leaf. The weeds that have not a waxy surface are killed by the spray.

Another example of selective weed killing is the spraying of carrots with oil. The oil wets the leaves of the carrots just as it wets the leaves of the weeds, but for some unknown reason the oil kills most of the annual weeds and does not kill the carrots. It might be said that carrots are not allergic to oil sprays.

Always Wore Top Hat

Station Master At Paddington Retiring After 41 Years' Service

J. C. R. Williams, of Paddington, who has been station master for 41 years, has just retired. He had the distinction of being the only GWR station master who still wore a top hat and morning dress. Royalty and many big wartime personalities have all been met by "The Hat", including Mr Churchill, General Ike Eisenhower, Admiral Stark, and Mrs. Roosevelt. Only one "VIP" has been known to take objection to Mr. Williams' official topper. This was one of the gentlemen now on trial in the Nuremberg dock. Ribbentrop, who when he was in London as Hitler's Ambassador requested Mr. Williams not to wear his top hat when meeting him as it drew too much attention to his presence at the station. Mr. Neville Chamberlain when Chancellor of the Exchequer found "The Hat" very useful on occasion. He arrived at Paddington one day without enough money to pay his taxi fare to the Treasury in Whitehall. A pound note promptly changed hands, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer went off to balance his thousand million budget. Mr. Williams' desk was full of letters of thanks from grateful passengers whom he helped in one way or another. His benefactions ranged from finding lost children to witnessing a will. Mr. Williams received the MBE in 1944 for his services during the war at Paddington. He is taking a well-earned holiday before going to South America with his only daughter.

HOBBY PAYS OFF

A gadget-making hobby has really paid off for George Robinson, or rather for his mother, Mrs. H. C. Robinson, for whom George built a house in Peterborough, Ont., complete with everything from an electric elevator and automatic garbage disposal to shoe-shining apparatus.

The term baker's dozen dates back to early days in England when tradesmen, fearing anti-fraud laws, gave 13 articles to the dozen.

Birds have the highest body temperatures of all creatures—104 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

Scientific Research

President Of Council Tells What Canada Has Done

Canada spent more per capita on scientific research during the war than any other country, Dean C. J. Mackenzie, president of the National Research Council, said in an address at Ottawa, "but the results which were of incalculable value in war will be of like value in peace."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service, Mr. Mackenzie outlined the wartime work of the N.R.C.

He said scientific developments from Canada's nuclear research institute at Chalk River "must be made available to universities, to industries and to the provinces of Canada in cases when developments would be of use to them."

The N.R.C. had expanded during the war from a staff of 300 to more than 2,000 skilled employes and associates throughout the Dominion and built $30,000,000 worth of new buildings, he said in a review of the council's developments.

Canada's scientific resources had been organized "as well as those of any country in the world," with active liaison with London and Washington. Canadian scientists served on the front lines in Africa, Italy, Germany, Japan, New Guinea and other war fronts seeking new scientific data.

Every Canadian university and research facility available was put into use and at one time "some of the most distinguished scientists of Canada" were enlisted as private soldiers in order to hold them, Mr. Mackenzie said.

Observation Trips

Two Parties Of German Scientists Lost Aboard Submarines

The German Navy did not take the "obvious step" of sending scientists on observation trips in U-boats until early in 1944 and even then the U-boats carrying the only two parties of scientists were sunk, Charles Seymour Wright, director of scientific research for the Admiralty disclosed in a lecture at the Royal Institution in London.

In 1943, Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander-in-chief of the German Navy, recognized that the Germans had lost the war at sea because of British scientific superiority, Mr. Wright said adding that Doenitz had promptly lost faith in his technical advisers and in his equipment.

DEGREE FOR PRINCESS

Princess Elizabeth will receive the honorary Degree of Bachelor of Music of the University of London at the Senate House on July. Her great-uncle, the Earl of Athlone, former Governor-General of Canada and Chancellor of the university, will preside at the ceremony. The first official post she accepted after her 18th birthday was that of president of the Royal College of Music.

Egypt had beauty salons as far back as 3200 B.C.

Facts About Birds

Dominion Field Naturalist Tells Some Interesting Things

Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy have nothing on the barred owl, according to Alex Kay, dominion field naturalist at Peterborough, Ontario. The barred owl is a ventriloquist. He hides in the cleft of a tree and sends his voice in every other direction. Rabbits and mice are terrified by the imaginary large number of owls abroad.

Mr. Kay spent a dark and weird night in a marsh near Peterborough. He got close enough to a barred owl to see the movements of its throat with a flash light, but the owl hoots seemed to come from every direction except close at hand. A terrified rabbit ran straight for the tree from which no sound came. The owl dropped down and nabbed the rabbit.

Mr. Kay made a strong plea for the protection of insectivorous birds. The song-sparrows in a single season eat 11,000 tons of weed seeds in Ontario. The snow birds, although only a few in number, eat 700 tons of weed seeds.

Mr. Kay says the male goldfinch or wild canary is a skywriter, and likes to write his name in his flight. A graph of his spirals and circles would spell the word "goldfinch". While the male goldfinch is skywriting, his mate never leaves the nest, and her eggs are hatched out in 10 days. She feeds on the seeds from thistledown in the nest.

Scientists have estimated, Mr. Kay said, that without bird life to keep down insects, humanity would perish in seven years.

Crows and robins bury their own dead. The robins peck and scratch a hole in the earth, cover the dead bird lightly with earth, then with a layer of black leaves, across which they lay small sticks and twigs.

The gannet lays only one egg a year, but the egg hatches male and female in alternate years. The flicker lays six eggs and can count up to six. Naturalists have proved by removing one egg from the nest daily that a female flicker can lay up to 60 or 70 eggs in a season, but she stops laying when there are six eggs in the nest.

The sapsucker drills cups for hemlock, birch and maple sap, lets the juice ferment and then goes on a three-week "bender". The bird, Mr. Kay added, usually drinks himself into an early grave after about three years.

PAINTS AS PASTIME

Viscount Alexander, Canada's newly installed Governor-General, has explored the 85 beautiful asres surrounding Rideau Hall and selected some special spots he will later put down on canvas. For one of the famous British soldier's faovrite pastimes is painting and he has brought along brushes, paints and palettes in preparation to record the Canadian scene.

In central Africa, iron disks about 10 to 12 inches in diameter were used as money during the last half of the 19th century by the Bongo tribe.

"THE LIGHT THAT MUST NOT FAIL"



—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Farm Buildings

Spring Is A Good Time For Painting Jobs

Although some persons may favour the fall rather than the spring for painting farm buildings, F. W. Graves, Architect, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, points out that there is usually a good opportunity to carry out the work in the spring between the completion of seeding and the beginning of haying, provided all the repairs to farm machinery and other jobs in preparation for the year's crops have been done.

The surface to be painted should be absolutely dry, and after rain, fog, or dew should be given time to dry before commencing or continuing to paint. During cold, damp weather, paints harden more slowly than in warm days, so that good weather in early summer or in the fall helps towards best results.

If the building is to be painted for the first time, there is an open choice of the paint to be used, but, in repainting, unless the old paint has been completely removed with a painter's blow-torch or paint remover down to the bare wood, the paint used must be of the same kind used the first time. Changing the type of paint in succeeding coats frequently results in trouble.

Be sure to use a good quality paint, advises Mr. Graves. Good ready-made mixed paints are easily obtainable, and for the farmer who prefers to mix his own paint and is familiar with the job, the necessary materials are still to be had. White lead in paste form is one of the best white pigments used for outside white. Red oxide is frequently used for barns and outbuildings. Linseed oil has for many years been the standard substance in paint for outside. In using raw linseed oil for making paint, a proportion of japan drier must be added to the mixture. Boiled linseed oil is a prepared oil with better drying qualities and usually does not require the addition of a drier. Turpentine is the best thinner of oil paints.

Paint drier is usually sold as a liquid, and to a gallon of raw oil in paint not more than three to eight per cent. of drier should be added. Breaking up white lead and hand mixing of oil paints, especially when colours are added, are laborious processes requiring considerable skill and knowledge.

With regard to spray painting, which may be carried out at much lower cost of labour than brush-painting work, some farmers who are also good mechanics have built their own paint spray outfits, complete with compressor paint tank, air tank, and spray gun.

Incidentally, there is considerable correspondence between farmers and the Architect's office concerning farm building problems, and in recent years thousands of blueprints of building plans have been issued to farmer applicants.

Industrial Planning

United Kingdom Has Innovation That Is Working Well

The United Kingdom is tackling her immense problem of reconverting industries to peacetime production with the same efficiency that served her so well in the war. High up in the Board of Trade Offices is a room which during the war would have been called "Operations". Its peacetime name is the Planning Room.

With its mass of maps, diagrams, charts and statistical tables the Planning Room is at the service of Britain's industrialists. One may want a factory of X square feet within easy reach of a port because he manufactures cars for export. Experts run through lists and diagrams, and check over Government-owned factories ready for release from munition making. If one is available with the required port facilities his name is put down for it.

This innovation in industrial planning is due to the memory in the United Kingdom of the "depressed areas" between the wars. When heavy industries declined there were none to take their place in the same localities. Unemployment followed, as well as the migration of workers to more prosperous districts.

The war revolutionized Britain's industrial life, but in order to avoid a repetition of pre-war conditions the Distribution of Industry Act was passed in 1945—while the United Kingdom was still at war—to give power to the Government to build factories and houses for key workers in any area it thought fit, and to develop new light industries in districts hitherto "heavy".

The planning room shows at a glance how the distribution of industry is proceeding, where labor is short or where some womanpower can still be absorbed. The section for South Wales, for example, shows that although the community previously depended on the coal-mining and tinplate industry there are now industries for clothing, biscuits, photographic apparatus, electric motors, artificial jewellery, buttons and fancy goods, toys, pencils, dry cleaning, potato crisps, iron and steel products, zip fasteners and tissue paper.

The Board of Trades Planning Room it is hoped, will secure a more balanced distribution of industry and employment than has ever been achieved before in the United Kingdom.

FAIR ENOUGH

A Moose Jaw man has solved the family's butter worries by cutting the supplies into squares as restaurants do, allocating it piece-by-piece until the next coupon comes due. When guests drop in, the family flips a coin to see who gives up his flip of butter.

The first "Advice to the Lovelorn" column in the history of English language journalism was written by Daniel Dafoe, author of Robinson Crusoe, in his London Review.

300-PASSENGER SUPER-DIRIGIBLES BEING PLANNED

To Have All Comforts Of Sea Travel And To Fly Both Atlantic And Pacific Oceans

Plans for 300-passenger dirigibles with all the comforts of sea travel "except the swimming pool" to ply both the Atlantic and Pacific have been announced by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Company officials said that the 10,000,000-cubic-foot super-dirigibles, now past the "project stage", would get under construction quickly, once the government "gives the nod".

M. E. Blythe, Goodyear vice-president, said in Honolulu that the ships would carry 300 passengers and predicted they would be in operation within five years.

The giant airships, which Goodyear said could fly from the west coast to Honolulu with ninety tons of cargo at a 75-mile-an-hour speed, and at half the cost of an airplane, are past the blueprint stage and would be constructed in Akron.

The first dirigibles, once government approval of the airship program is obtained, will take two years to build, but after that could be turned out at six-month intervals, Goodyear officials said. Built in lots of two or three, they would cost about $8,000,000 each.

They would be a third larger than the old German Graf Zeppelin and larger than the former American dirigibles Macon and Akron.

A Goodyear spokesman admitted that the luxury airships could not match the airplane in speed but said they would be two or three times faster than surface ships and have most of the comforts of water travel. There is never airsickness in dirigible flying, an official said.

The new sky giants, due to processes and materials developed during the war, will be much lighter than former American dirigibles. The new light construction, "including acres of fabric," will add to the lift, and carrying capacity of the ships. They will be filled with non-inflammable helium, of which America still has exclusive possession and unlimited supplies.

A new feature of the projected airship will be its ability to pick up and discharge passengers in mid-flight. According to Goodyear officials, airplanes will be used to contact the ships, attaching themselves to its underside and allowing the dirigible to maintain its course between distant points without a stop.

Island Of Herm

Smallest Of Channel Group Is Inhabited Mostly By Rabbits

Herm, one of the smallest of the Channel Islands, is in the market once more. Its market value has gone up substantially. At one time you could get the whole island for £14 a year. Not only so, but you had it virtually to yourself, reports a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal. It is said that when one man joined up at the beginning of the war the male adult population was reduced by one half. Herm boasts a nine-hole golf course. Rabbits are the principal inhabitants of the island. There is also a cemetery which must be the smallest ever. Just one man lies buried there. He was supposed to have died of a plague so they deemed it safer to bury him where he lay rather than risk transportation to the neighboring mainland of Guernsey. Herm lent its comedy note even to the war. A Commando nuisance raid planned by the British against Guernsey lost its way in the fog and landed on Herm instead. Even the rabbits scurried away on the men's approach.

Knew The Answers

Crew On Anti-Aircraft Battery Could Not Fool Churchill

Manifestly, during the war years Mr. Churchill's safety was a major factor in Britain's defence, and looking after him ranked as a military operation. It was known as "Operation Elephant"—the elephant apparently being the P.M. One of the features of this operation was a mobile anti-aircraft battery, reported Macdonald Hastings in a recent broadcast. It used to accompany Mr. Churchill wherever he went, and to the indignation of the officers concerned, he used to call it his "personal flak". To the crew manning the gun it was a terrifying ordeal, because the Prime Minister never failed to shoot a battery of technical questions at them about muzzle velocity, range and alas, if they were wrong—the P.M. knew all the answers.

Illustration Station

Outpost Crop Testing And Other Experimental Work

Since the inception of the Illustration Stations Division, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, the scope of its work has broadened as necessity required. It has progressed from its original purpose of disseminating the results of experimental information by field and cultural demonstrations to include outpost crop testing and experiments of a fact-finding nature. Farm problems are studied in their local environment, associated with the more comprehensive research work being carried on at the Experimental Farms. Thus the results are quickly brought to the communities concerned.

RUBBER PRODUCTION

A report from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, quoted C. J. Pyke, economic adviser to the Malayan Union and Singapore, is saying rubber production in Malaya would reach 70 per cent. of the pre-war level by the end of the year. Mr. Pyke said tin production would reach its peacetime rate in three years.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Application has been made for construction of a £625,000 ($2,812,500) penicillin factory in Glasgow.

The former Methodist chapel in London Street where Charles Dickens gave a reading of his Christmas Carol is to be sold.

A cenotaph in memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt was unveiled in the National Cathedral of Greece on the anniversary of his death.

Group Capt. Douglas Bader, legless air ace who won two D.S.O.'s and two D.F.C.'s in less than two years' combat flying, has left the R.A.F.

The governor-general sent greetings and best wishes on behalf of the people of Canada to Princess Elizabeth on her 20th birthday.

The village of Middleton, England, will stay blacked out for another year because the annual parish meeting decided street-lighting "was not essential."

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, used as an overflow accommodation ship during the war, is too old and unseaworthy to be made fit for her pre-war duties, it is stated authoritatively.

Viscount Alexander is 55th of a line of governors-general of Canada which goes back to Champlain, who assumed office in 1608. He is the 17th since confederation.

Fishermen trawling in Dungeness Bay at Hythe, England, complain of heavy damage to nets from sunken remains of flying bombs and aircraft shot down in that area.

Built By Scotchman

Rideau Hall Was Bytown Castle Over Hundred Years Ago

That year it caused only passing comment when dozens of farmers brought their wagons to the grist and saw mill Thomas MacKay had built at the point where the Rideau sent its eternal curtain of water down into the Ottawa.

The mill was presumed to be the best in Upper Canada, not excepting those of the Messrs. MacDonald of Gananoque. Besides MacKay's settlement of New Edinburgh was coming along.

Up river a bit, Bytown had 2,400 people and an atmosphere that later saw it characterized as "a sub-Arctic village converted by royal mandate into a political cockpit."

Down river a bit, the same Scot who had helped build the Lachine and Rideau canals reared a handsome stone home and brought his family from Montreal and soon the local folk were caling it "The Castle". It was fringed by trees and rolling ground and the Ottawa river was its neighbor and its friend and in the distance the Laurentians of Quebec linked with the horizon.

Through this new, awakening land, the urge to responsible government had spilled blood the year before behind Mackenzie and behind Papineau. The year was 1838.

One hundred and eight years later, MacKay's "Castle" is the nucleus and the heart of Government House or Rideau Hall, the official residence into which Field Marshal Alexander moved as Governor-General.

It has been the home of vice-royalty since Confederation—the government bought it in 1868—but even in Ottawa thousands have caught only a glimpse of it in passing. Others have never seen it behind its trees and its iron fence two miles down the Ottawa from the parliament buildings.

In 1914 a new front of Montreal limestone was erected in 18th century classical style, derived from the Greek. To the layman, it presents itself as a somewhat homely three-storey building sedate, aloof, something from another age.

Within it has Victorian England deep within its walls and its corridors and within its atmosphere.

It has 75 rooms, among them a great, carpeted ballroom, reception rooms, libraries, massive pictures of former governors-general hang here here and there, dominating the lesser things upon the walls.

In normal times it is the place where the first people of the land play host to their guests. As many as 4,000 guests have crowded its rooms and its lawns. Balls, skating parties, curling bonspiels, investitures have dotted its occasions.

Now that peace has returned that social whirl will probably engulf Viscount Alexander more than any previous governor-general. For this Canada of 1946 has come a long way since Thomas MacKay built his "Castle" in 1838, but in no seven years has she grown more in international and diplomatic stature than those between 1939 and 1946.

The Alternative

Pilot Flying Blind Put Decision Up To Airport

Robert Gold tells this story in Coronet: It sometimes takes as long as 20 minutes to bring down an airplane flying "blind". If six or seven 'planes are circling above an overcast airport, the last to arrive may have a long wait before being able to land.

One remark overheard at La Guardia field in New York City in such a situation has already become a classic. After "holding" over the field for almost an hour, an army pilot called plaintively through his mike:

"Either get me down in 15 minutes —or send a gas truck up here!!"

Lime on a submarine is complicated by sounds made by fish outside the hull. Their curious grating, drumming, purring noises resemble the sounds of a ship, perhaps an enemy, in the distance. 2670



FARMERS BID FOR RECONDITIONED TRACTORS—Ten thousand farmers from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta brought Yorkton, Sask., the busiest day in its history when Albert Houston, Chapman, Ont., auctioned off 69 reconditioned tractors. Bids were $200 to $1,000 above new prices.

Built Mission Church

Eccentric Blacksmith Worked Ten Years And Spent Lifetime Savings

An eccentric blacksmith's dream of promoting religion in a troubled world has been shattered by two spinsters with whom he lodged until his death 18 months ago.

Ten years ago Isaac Bennett of Stockport, England, began to pour his lifetime savings into building singlehandedly a church which he called "Harvest Home". While Bennett labored—sometimes through the late night hours—local people assumed he was building a garage.

Employing elaborate improvisations, the edlerly railway blacksmith gradually constructed an 80-pew church with wood carvings, pulpit, harmonium and reading desk. The pews were converted bus seats and some of the decorations for the church were vest buttons and tin can lids expertly turned into decorations.

Heartened by the friendship of Betty and Florence Marsland in whose home he lived, the painstaking builder and would-be contributor to world reform provided in his will that in case of death, "Harvest Home" would become the elderly sisters' property.

Betty Marsland recently said "He intended it for use as a mission church but it is impossible to carry out his plans."

The spinsters have sold the pews as garden seats and given away the pulpit, harmonium and reading desk. They have not decided what to do with the building.

"We may sell it," they say.

Fair Exchange

Gifts Were Swapped At The German-Swiss Border

When the Nazis were in power, German soldiers assigned to patrol the Swiss border made no effort to conceal their contempt for the stolid men facing them across the barricades.

One day they handed across the barricade a handsomely wrapped box addressed to the Swiss commanding officer. The Swiss were not surprised to find the contents of the box to be fertilizer.

Next day, a similarly handsome box was presented by the Swiss to the German commander, who grunted about Swiss lack of originality and turned it over, unopened, to an orderly.

The orderly returned shortly, amazement on his face. In his arms was the package containing a large platter of golden Swiss butter.

The enclosed card read:

"The ceremony you have initiated is altogether proper. Let us continue to send to each other the best from our lands."—Empire Digest.

NO SURPRISE

One evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attentive to Grace, the oldest daughter, was dining with the family. Mayme, the little sister, was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said.

"Mayme, I'm going to ask grace."

Mayme (promptly) — "Well, it's about time. We've been expecting it nearly a year and Grace has too."

The cubit, ancient measure of distance, was actually the length of a man's forearm from elbow to end of the middle finger.



RUNS FOR CONGRESS — Major Catherine Falvey, 35, of Somerville, Mass., returned from her duties at Nuremberg, where she was assigned to the office of counsel for prosecution of Axis war criminals, to announce that she will be a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Canadian Horses

About 1,400 Horses From Western Canada Shipped To France

If visitors to France in the near future see outstanding draft horses at work on thousands of farms, the probability is the horses will be from Canada. Last year France bought, principally in Western Canada, about 650 well broken draft horses, chiefly Percherons and Belgians, from three to eight years old, weighing 1,300 pounds and upwards.

A French purchasing mission is in Canada buying several thousand more horses of the same conformation, but weighing not less than 1,500 pounds f.o.b. Montreal. So far about 1,400 have been shipped in 1946 and by the end of the year it is expected that a total of about 20,000 will have landed in France. Prices for the horses bought, most of which are from Western Canada, run from $110 to $165 each f.o.b. Montreal.

Find Ancient Bones

Workmen Unearth Two Skulls In House Of Commons Ruins

Digging in the north cloisters of the House of Commons—damaged by a bomb in 1940—workmen unearthed two skulls in fairly good condition and fragments of bone believed to date from the 14th century.

One of the skulls is probably that of a child or a young woman. The other is that of a male adult.

The cloisters are part of the buildings of St. Stephen's, originally ecclesiastical premises. The remains were three or four feet under the surface and there was no trace of either coffins or clothing.

Some of the bones were taken to Westminister mortuary but the small skull has been retained on the site by the office of works.

CALLED FOR ENCORE

He had difficulty spanning an octave and reaching the piano pedals, yet Shane, 10, son of Canada's governor-general, during a concert on the liner Aquitania, played the "Blue Bells of Scotland" so well that his audience, comprised mostly of wives and children from Britain for new homes in Canada, called for an encore, followed by "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Awarded George Medal

Belgian Woman Helped Hundreds Of Allied Servicemen To Safety

The Comet Line ran from Belgium overland across the Pyrenees to Spain, and along it hundreds of Allied airmen, soldiers, and sailors were helped to safety from German-occupied Europe. The "Line" was not so much a route as a chain of inflexible human purpose, and a 29-year-old Belgian woman, Mlle. Andree de Jongh, who was one of its most devoted human links, was invested by the King with the George Medal for "outstanding gallantry and tenacious devotion to the Allied cause."

Slight, fair-haired, pretty, Mlle. de Jongh left a commercial studio where she worked as an artist to make 34 perilous journeys to the Pyrenees and back to Belgium, guiding 180 men to safety. In one emergency when there was no boat, she swam the Somme 20 times to help across non-swimmers.

Her father, a schoolmaster, who worked for the "Line" in Paris, was arrested and shot. She dodged the Gestapo until 1943, when she was caught and sent to Germany, to the ghastly concentration camps at Ravensbruck and Mauthausen. Her sister Suzanne was arrested—the sisters met in a concentration camp. Her mother was imprisoned. Her aunt was imprisoned. Such was one Belgian family's contribution to the war.—Manchester Guardian.

England's Biggest House

Yorkshire Mansion Has 365 Rooms And 1,000 Front Windows

Wentworth Woodhouse near Rotherham in Yorkshire has been offered to the National Trust by its owner, Earl Fitzwilliam. This old Georgian mansion is claimed to be the biggest house in England. It stands in a parkland of 1,700 acres, and its front facade of 600 feet has a thousand windows, reports a London correspondent. There are 365 rooms in the mansion and its underground passages extend to five miles. During one Doncaster race meeting, when there was a house party, the butler was given a pedometer, and in four days it registered 54 miles. In these days of domestic help shortage it is easy to believe a mansion of this dimension is distinctly a white elephant. Any new guest at the mansion, according to local legend, used to be given a pocketful of colored wafers to strew along the corridors leading to his room, a la paper chase, so that he might be able to find his way.

IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Discoveries Made During The War Will Soon Become Commonplace In Cameras

Now that the war is over, we shall see some wonderful changes in photography.

Not the least of these will be the new films, so fast and sensitive that it will be possible to take fully-exposed snapshots with the cheapest cameras even in dull weather. Films and plates can be made today a thousand times faster than they were in the days before the two great wars. This has been done by using excessively small quantities of newly-discovered "sensitizers" which are added to the material with which films are coated.

Another invention for speeding-up the camera is the coating of the lens with a transparent medium which prevents reflection. When light falls upon a glass surface, not all of it passes through the glass, but a great deal is reflected back and lost. This loss is overcome by the coated lenses, which are not only made twice as fast but give immensely improved images.

A novelty which will probably be common in the most costly cameras is an electric shutter which operates by itself. A photo-cell, or electric eye, fitted in the camera, measures the strength of the light, opens or closes the iris of the lens and times the exposure. Thus all pictures are automatically correctly exposed.

All modern lenses are made of combinations of two kinds of glass—crown and flint; but today plastic materials can be made of synthetic resin which have the same refractive power as the glasses. Lenses which bend rays of all colors so as to come to the same focus — known as achromatic—have thus been made by combining two kinds of plastic lens, and this possibility may make it possible for inexpensive cameras to give finer performance.

A strange discovery is that of speeding-up photography three or four times by placing the film, after it has been exposed in the camera but before it is developed, under an excessively feeble light for about an hour. The effect of this does not apparently fog or hurt the image, but it enables the speed of the film in its original exposure to be increased by at least three times.

Thus, with more transparent lenses, faster films, and the new discovery of light treatment after exposure, the photography of the future will be incredibly fast, and all kinds of new work will become possible. Photographs can be taken in foggy weather with infra-red films, and with the added enormous speed pictures can be taken at very high altitudes from aeroplanes with telescopic lenses.

Over Hundred Species

Kangaroos Range In Size With Some Small As Rabbits

Kangaroos are just kangaroos to most people who think of them as a single species. In reality there are a great many kinds of them, over a hundred species, in fact. Some are big ones, over six feet high and weighing 200 pounds, while others are little fellows no bigger than rabbits.

We all know that kangaroos can jump, but many of them have other accomplishments, as well. Quite a number are strong swimmers and, when pursued, will take to the water where they can outswim either horses or dogs. One family, the tree kangaroos, are skillful climbers who spend much of their time high up in trees like monkeys.

A kangaroo may look shy and wear a gentle, timid expression, but when it comes to a fight, he makes a brave and dangerous opponent who must be treated with respect.—Our Dumb Animals.



CHINTHE SQUADRON ARRIVES IN OTTAWA.—All smiles are these men of the Chinthe squadron, leaving their plane at Ottawa after flying from overseas. The fliers freighted supplies to the 14th Army in Burma.

Record-Breaking Dive

Belgian Scientist To Explore Marine Depths

Professor Piccard, the Belgian scientist who made world history in 1931 by ascending miles into the stratosphere in a balloon, now has a plan for setting up another record in the opposite direction. For four years he has been at work on the construction of a cabin intended to take him down into the sea to a depth never before reached.

The greatest depth under water so far reached by man is 3,000 feet —by an American, Professor Beebe, who reached that depth in a special pressure cabin held by a cable. Professor Piccard is quite confident that he can reach 14,000 feet. When he is ready he will attempt this record-breaking dive in the equatorial Atlantic and will make a camera record of deep-sea life still almost unknown to science.

TIME MARCHES ON

The Vancouver Sun tells us hell nowadays is unfashionable. It has gone the way of the fire and brimstone of which simple folk once imagined it to be composed. In this enlightened age, most people have little use for common or garden fire. Electricity is more scientific and soon we shall do our cooking with disgruntled atoms. Sulphur is gone both from our matches and our Spring tonic. Time marches on.

During the hot, dry weather in Bengal, India, sunshades of coarse bamboo matting on bamboo poles are placed over the shallow ponds and tanks in which fish for market are kept.

Have Wide Choice

But Australians Do Not Fancy English Pre-War Top Hat

It is easier to buy an English pre-war top hat than an ordinary felt in Sydney, Australia. And there is a wide choice of "toppers", collapsible opera hats, shiny black and pearl gray drabs costing the American equivalent of about $11, the Australian Information Bureau reports. When the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived in Australia last year, top hats were brought out from storerooms and put on display. Hatters thought that they might find favor for official garden parties, for race meetings or for evening wear. But Australians didn't want them. One leading Pitt Street hatter reports that in 18 months he has sold only two top hats—both to a magician.

Ships For Canada

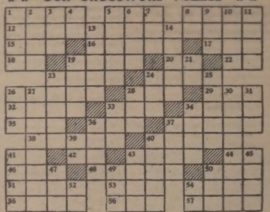
11,000 Tons Of German Mercantile Marine Is To Be handed Over

Canada will get about 11,000 gross tons of the German mercantile marine seized for reparations under a decision of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency.

The agency, making public allocations of the enemy shipping amongst 15 Allied countries which suffered losses during the war said Britain will get about 365,000 gross tons worth approximately £9,000,000 (about $40,050,000).

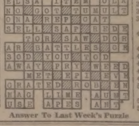
The shares were apportioned on the basis of the tonnage lost by each of the 15 Allied countries during the war. Canada's loss was placed at 336,000 tons entitling her to 1.42 per cent. of the shipping.

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x



HORIZONTAL
1 King of Israel
5 Levantine sailing vessel
8 Preposition
12 Large sea
15 Before
16 Apothegm
17 To attempt
18 Symbol for sodium
19 Burden
20 Per
22 Chopping tool
23 Minus
24 Musical character
26 Leafy-stemmed plant
28 Owing
29 Girl's name
32 Poker stake
33 Worthless leaving
34 Allowance for waste
35 Pike-like fish
36 Is likely to
37 Core
38 Hair-line
40 House plant
41 Note of scale
42 Bone
43 List
44 Symbol for cerium
46 Tavern
48 Subject
50 Atmosphere
51 Dutch cheese
53 Doctrine
54 Singing voice
55 To bind
56 Music: as written
57 Avers

VERTICAL
1 So be it
2 Wife of Zeus
3 Fruit drink
4 Prefix: two
5 Connection
6 Goddess of discord
7 Back
8 Preposition
9 To yield
10 Ancient Irish capital
11 Varicolored quartz
13 Aromatic plant
14 Easy gait
19 Bacteriologist's wire
21 Archaic: the
23 Metric measure
24 Colloquial: portion
25 Wild
26 Ancient pistol
27 Large South American snake
28 Arid
30 Truth
31 Siamese coin
33 Lout
34 To inform
36 Haze
37 Sound
39 Artificial language
40 Mark of punctuation
41 To fast
43 Remainder
45 God of love
47 Short sleep
49 Pronoun
50 Wing-like part
52 Pronoun
54 While



Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Guess what happened to me in your new slacks?"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Keep Out Of Debt!

BY GENE BYRNES



LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORTS IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

OTTAWA. — The margin between unplaced workers and unfilled jobs has started to narrow reflecting an improvement in the employment situation, the labor department reported.

On the basis of figures compiled from national employment office records at April 4 the department said "the peak of unemployment, associated with reconversion, has been reached and passed."

The number of unplaced applicants registered at offices across Canada at April 4 was 267,000—3,600 more than at Feb. 28, but the smallest monthly increase since VJ-day. However, the number of available unfilled jobs at 87,000 represented an increase of 12,000.

"In view of the fact that over 72,000 servicemen were discharged during March, it is apparent that there was actually a substantial increase in the number of jobs appearing on the labor market in the recent months," the department said.

"Since April 4, this expansion has exceeded the flow of workers into the labor force and unemployment has consequently declined."

The rise in unemployment during March again was confined almost entirely to male workers. Male unplaced applicants totalled 219,000 while there were 48,000 unemployed women workers compared with 215,000 and 48,000 respectively.

Unfilled vacancies for males, numbering 44,000 at Feb. 28, rose to 51,000 April 4. Female vacancies also rose substantially, from 32,000 to 36,000, during the same period.

BELOW ESTIMATE

Australia Is Likely To Be Short On Wheat Exports

CANBERRA.—Australian exports of wheat in the next few months are likely to be millions of bushels below the 37,000,000 bushels the famine emergency committee proposed that the commonwealth export before the end of August, official sources said.

The informants said that according to present indications Australia would be able to ship at least 20,000,000 bushels between now and Aug. 31 but would not be able to reach the 37,000,000-bushel mark.

READY FOR USE

Purified Vaccine Developed For Sleeping Sickness In Human Beings

SASKATOON.—A purified vaccine for encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) in human beings is ready for distribution from the University of Saskatchewan if any outbreak of the disease develops.

The animal disease laboratory under Dr. J. S. Fulton, professor of veterinary hygiene, has developed a method of removing proteins, which affect some persons unfavorably, from the horse vaccine.

HELPS INSTRUCTOR

New Dual Controlled Car Designed By R.C.A.F. Officer

VANCOUVER.—Back seat drivers in Vancouver have at last come into their own—if only they will step into the front seat.

An automobile fitted with dual controls along the same lines as an airplane has been designed by W. A. McKinley, a flying officer in the R.C.A.F. He intends to use it in teaching beginners to drive.

The newly-designed vehicle will give the instructor instant control in case of emergency.

WILL BE RESUMED

Whaling Fleet To Start Operations From Victoria This Season

VICTORIA, B.C.—After four years of inactivity, the whaling fleet will head north from Victoria this season, officials of the Consolidated Whaling Company Limited said.

Two of the five whaling vessels of the fleet have entered the company's yard for overhaul and repairs. A. Garcin, manager of the company, said plans for the season could not be outlined now but that whaling operations would be conducted this year.

BETTER CITIZENS

KINGSTON, Ont. — Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds, former officer commanding Canadian forces in the Netherlands and Canadian corps commander in Italy, said at a civic luncheon in his honor that Canadian servicemen brought with them on their return from overseas an increased sense of responsibility and knowledge and were better citizens because of their experiences.

HISTORIC JEWELS STOLEN

MAIDSTONE, Kent, England.—A reward of £2,000 ($8,900) has been offered for information which would lead to the arrest of bandits who stole historic jewels, antiques and works of art from 14th century Hever castle, near Edenbridge, Kent, once the home of Anne Boleyn, the second of Henry VIII's six queens.

WILLING TO HELP

BUENOS AIRES.—Three thousand persons held in prisons in Buenos Aires province, heart of the Argentine food belt, volunteered to donate half of their daily food to the starving people of the world.

PRISONERS BUILD CAMP

LONDON. — German prisoners-of-war will build camps in London parks to house 18,000 British and dominions servicemen who will march in the June 8 victory parade.

TERMS EXTENDED

Reinstatement Act Protects Pre-War Jobs For Veterans

OTTAWA.—Members of the armed forces who come under the provisions of the Reinstatement act are entitled to pre-war job protection if they are discharged or have applied for their discharge prior to April 30, Labor Minister Mitchell said in a statement.

Although the Reinstatement act, which gives members of the forces the right to return to their pre-war jobs, was a purely war measure its terms were extended to provide protection of the civilian employment rights of members of the interim force whose service was retained during the reorganization period.

Claim for reinstatement in the civilian job must be made within three months if the veteran is discharged in Canada, or within four months if he is discharged overseas. Extension may be allowed if health of the veteran interferes with his return to civilian employment.

Russia Loses Out Over The Iranian Case

NEW YORK.—Russia by an 8-to-3 vote lost a bitter battle to take the Iranian case off the United Nations security council agenda and Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko thereupon grimly served notice that he would not discuss Iran again at a council meeting.

Climaxing a two-hour session, eight delegates kept their hands down when the chairman called for a vote on a French compromise proposal to turn the matter over to the UN secretary-general for a report.

Russia, who associated herself with the French proposal in the final confused action, Poland and France were the only delegates voting for the compromise.

Russia's original demand, contained in a letter dated April 6, for elimination of the Iranian question from the agenda immediately, was not voted upon. The chairman, Egypt's Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha, held that M. Gromyko's brief statement in which he associated himself with the French proposal made a second vote unnecessary.

With members of his staff stuffing papers in their bags and observers wondering whether M. Gromyko would again walk out as he did nearly a month ago, the Russian delegate made this statement:

"In view of the agreement reached between the Soviet government and the Iranian government on all questions and in view of the withdrawal of its appeal to the security council by the Iranian government, the Soviet delegation considers that the decision of the security council to retain the Iranian question on its agenda is contrary to the charter of the United Nations.

"The Soviet delegation is therefore not able to participate in the discussion of the Iranian question in the security council."

M. Gromyko's declaration made it appear certain that whenever the council discusses the Iranian case again he will not attend.



KING GEORGE DONS CIVVIES—In civvies for the first time in six years, King George wore a check suit, tweed overcoat and derby hat at the St. Mary's hospital rugby cup final at Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

CAN BE MET

Crisis In World Food Situation Avoidable LaGuardia Claims

WASHINGTON.—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration declared that the starvation crisis in Europe and Asia was "foreseeable and avoidable", but he would not fix the blame for failure to meet it in advance.

In a typical salty press conference the former New York mayor expressed appreciation of the immediate assistance he is getting from Canada and Argentina, but was critical of the United States effort although he expected a quick improvement.

"I want to express appreciation for the efforts and co-operation of the Canadian government," Mr. LaGuardia said. "They always come through.

"I have been working with Canada since 1940 (as chairman of the Canada-United States joint permanent defence board) and I am happy to find the same co-operation in the matter of food.

MAY BE RECORD

United States Is Looking For Large Crop This Year

WASHINGTON.—N. E. Dodd, under-secretary of agriculture, said there is a "good chance" that this year's wheat and corn crops will be the largest in United States history.

Mr. Dodd based this optimistic prediction on reports he has received in recent weeks from all parts of the country.

He said the early spring season had enabled farmers to get a fine start on planting operations.

Mr. Dodd, himself a farmer, told an interviewer he felt confident farmers will plant nearly 300,000,000 acres of food, livestock feed and fibre crops—nearly 4,000,000 more than planted last year.

POLICE HORSES SOLD

TORONTO.—Eleven Toronto police horses went on the auction block and brought in $3,925. Sale of the horses followed a police commission decision to cut down its mounted division and use the proceeds to buy motorized equipment.

GOING OVERSEAS

Delegation Will Investigate World Flax Situation For Canadian Growers

OTTAWA.—A three-man Canadian delegation is going overseas shortly to investigate the world flax situation on behalf of Canadian growers. They will meet with the British flax controller, visit producers' organizations, scutching mills, experimental and research institutions to obtain facts helpful to the Canadian industry. The delegates also will discuss with operators of spinning mills how best to handle the Canadian product, and how to develop a market for Canadian flax fibre seed, second to none in quality.

The delegates will be J. W. MacKay, assistant flax fibre administrator; R. J. Hutchinson, chief of fibre division, Ottawa experimental farm; and J. G. Morazain, secretary, National Flax Council, Montreal. The visit will include the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, France, Belgium and Holland, returning to Canada in June.

ASKING FOR HELP

Manitoba Wants German Prisoners Of War For Farm Work

WINNIPEG.—Manitoba has asked the federal department of labor for 1,600-1,800 German prisoners of war to work in its sugar beet and grain fields this year, it was learned. About 1,000 were employed last year.

The department has tentatively agreed to send 700 with an additional number if it can be arranged but all agreements are conditional upon the attitude of the British government.

Provincial agriculture department officials say that while the total need for farm labor cannot be determined as yet, there was a distinct shortage of skilled help in the livestock and dairying fields.

REDUCING FLEET

SHANGHAI.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser told a press conference he soon would be relieved as commander-in-chief of the British Pacific fleet in line with a reduction of naval strength to pre-war standards. Sir Bruce said his fleet, now at peak strength, soon would be cut one-third.

REDUCTION ASKED

New Zealanders Willing To Do With Less Food

AUCKLAND, N.Z.—Widespread demand for stricter rationing to make more food available for Britain has developed in New Zealand with many persons contending the government's introduction of a campaign for increased food conservation is insufficient.

New Zealanders are rationed in meat, butter, sugar and tea and restrictions exist on consumption of other foodstuffs. But the rations are large compared to those of Europe and from many quarters have come demands that rations be reduced to compel all to economize.

The government already has urged the saving of food coupons to release extra quantities for Britain. The campaign also has advocated prevention of waste, an increase in the despatch of private food parcels and increased production.

RETURNING HOME

Royal Air Force Personnel Of Northwest Air Command Finish Work

EDMONTON. — Royal Air Force personnel, attached during much of the winter to the winter experimental flight operated at northwest air command's Edmonton station, are beginning to leave the unit for the summer, it was learned. It was believed some were returning to Britain.

With winter weather rapidly ending even in the far north, the work of the unit in flight testing military aircraft under cold conditions was nearing an end for this season, it was reported.

The unit is operated jointly by the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. and during last winter tested a number of British military aircraft over Edmonton and further north.

PLENTY OF BREAD

Officials Believe There Will Be No Shortage In Canada

OTTAWA. — Government officials said they believed no bread shortage will result in Canada from recent steps to increase grain shipments to starving countries.

Commenting on a report from Chicago that a shortage of bread may be felt increasingly in the next few weeks, authorities pointed out that the one-fourth cut in United States domestic flour production was hardly comparable to the Canadian reduction of 10 per cent. from 1945 supplies allowed for domestic milling.

It was recalled that at the time the reduction was announced in Canada last March 17, Prime Minister Mackenzie King stated that no shortages were expected to result.

BUILDING PERMITS

Winnipeg Safety Committee Makes Drastic Recommendations

WINNIPEG.—In a drastic move to release building materials for home construction the Winnipeg safety committee has placed before council a recommendation that all permits other than those for housing be revoked May 1.

Building permits would be issued only for single dwellings up to a maximum cost of $10,000; commercial buildings with dwelling attached; apartment blocks for residential purposes only, and buildings for the benefit of the public generally.

WOULD BE WELCOME

PRAGUE. — Czechoslovakia and Austria, which have become sharply aware through Canadian relief assistance and the Canadian war record of the Dominion's new position in the world, both would welcome Canadian diplomatic representation in their capitals. Canada has no mission or legation either in Prague or Vienna.

SEES A GREAT FUTURE IN THE DISCOVERIES OF NEW MINERAL WEALTH IN THE NORTH COUNTRY



NUREMBERG PROSECUTOR — Chief British prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials is Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C.

WINNIPEG.—Every dictate of humanity, statesmanship and common sense called for lifting of Canadian production to its maximum "early and rapidly," Resources Minister J. A. Glen told the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

"Money gifts and loans," he said, "become mere futile gestures unless we produce goods to be bought with the money." A large part of the turmoil and distress existing today in the world was due to the scarcity of goods needed both in everyday life and for reconstruction.

The federal minister saw a great future for Canada's north country. Its development, he said, would be felt throughout the entire Canadian economic structure. Discovery of new sources of mineral wealth invariably was followed by a demand for both basic and secondary products.

"A great market is being opened up for the products of industry at your very threshold and preliminary surveys indicate that it will continue to expand as discoveries extend the field of activity farther into the Canadian shield."

He said there now were more than 15,000 claims in good standing in the Yellowknife district; more than 200 mining companies had been incorporated for operations in the Northwest Territories and about 70 companies had exploration programs in various stages of development.

In the comparatively short time the Yellowknife field had been in operation, gold valued at about $14,500,000 had been recovered.

Suggests Bonds Of Empire To Be Drawn Closer

LONDON.—Walter Nash, deputy prime minister of New Zealand, said at a press conference after the first session of the commonwealth consultations, that a central commonwealth body was necessary and could be attained.

Mr. Nash, who also holds the finance portfolio in his country, said he was "scared" of a central body for the dominions which would be able to commit parliaments to decisions. However, he said commonwealth organization has been loose and it is necessary for the dominions to go along closer together.

"We want something regular, not only imperial conferences," he added.

He was reticent about actual discussions with Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Bevin, Viscount Addison, dominions affairs secretary, Prime Minister Chifley of Australia, and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian foreign affairs minister, along with dominions' representatives resident in London and the chiefs of the dominions' armed services.

Developing his discussion of a central body, Mr. Nash said he believed the commonwealth could find a way of central consultation so that parliaments could ratify whatever action was needed. His view was that the commonwealth was more in favor of a central body than in the past.

The New Zealand leader, substituting for Prime Minister Peter Fraser, said the empire statesmen's objective was a better world than that existing before the war. He doubted if "the United Nations spirit" was fully attained and said there was no hope of permanent peace if living standards varied widely.

ROUNDABOUT ROUTE

Necessary For Canoe Trip From Vancouver To New York

QUESNEL, B.C. — Fisherman and prospector, 66-year-old O. P. Smith, may be heading for New York in a trans-continental canoe trip from Vancouver but he is farther from his destination than when he started. Since leaving the coast over two weeks ago he has travelled in a general northerly direction.

The roundabout route is necessary, since the hardy traveller must follow a series of waterways in order to eventually reach the Saskatchewan river which will take him across the prairies.

Next stop along the Fraser river is Prince George. Mr. Smith has had no trouble so far, he said, but expects some difficulty in negotiating the Cottonwood and Fort George canyons.

At Prince George he will ship his canoe 32 miles north to Summit lake, and from there he will continue northward until reaching Finlay Forks where he will head eastward through the Peace pass and go down the Peace river.

PAYING WAR DEBT

AUCKLAND, N.Z.—New Zealand has arranged to repay to Britain the equivalent of $64,800,000, the amount of the last outstanding overseas loan raised to finance her part in the Second Great War. The balance of money borrowed abroad previously had been repaid.

Canada's New Governor-General And Family



Governor-General and Lady Alexander pictured as they arrived recently at Halifax on the Aquitania.



Lady Alexander, wife of Canada's new governor-general, poses with her three children, Rose, Shane and Brian, at their regency manor house before leaving England.

SUGGESTS A NEW PLAN FOR EUROPE'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN REGIONAL OFFICE AT GENEVA

WASHINGTON.—A new plan to tackle Europe's terrific economic problems on a continent-wide basis, by setting up a United Nations regional office at Geneva, has been taken to Paris by James Byrnes, United States Secretary of state. He may present it to the foreign ministers in a move to break the big power deadlock over the peace treaties.

This was learned from persons familiar with all details of the proposal. They said that some of Mr. Byrnes' top advisers in the state department split over the plan and that Mr. Byrnes himself has not committed himself to it. But he has indicated keen interest in it as a possible solution to the stalemate confronting him at Paris.

He received a final draft of the new proposal shortly before he left Washington. He had discussed it on several occasions with advisers who favor it, particularly Dean Acheson, undersecretary of state.

The new plan calls for a European sub-office of the United Nations beginning with a group representing the economic and social council which would be known as the European economic council. Under this would be organized agencies to handle fuel and power, trade and industry, transportation and food. These four would absorb the present European coal organization, the emergency economic administration for Europe, the European central inland transport organization and whatever food machinery now exists.

Geneva was suggested as the site because housing is available there at the headquarters of the old League of Nations.

BUILDING AIRLINER

TORONTO.—Britain's newest and largest airliner, the Tudor II, is to be built in Canada at the Malton plant near here which produced many Lancaster and Lincoln bombers during the war.

AID FOR AUSTRIA

360,000 Pounds Of Used Clothing Brought From Canada

VIENNA, Austria. — Canadian Army trucks and used clothing collected in Canada are arriving in Austria as part of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration emergency supply program in this hard-pressed Danube state.

UNRRA obtained 1,000 new Canadian trucks for Austria from army surpluses in the United Kingdom and more than 100 have been driven here from Naples. The balance of the trucks, to be used for distributing supplies, should be here by May.

UNRRA, which launched a full-scale relief scheme in Austria three weeks ago under agreement with the Austrian government, also has brought 360,000 pounds of Canadian used clothing into the country. It is being distributed to destitute Austrians.

The clothing comes from stocks obtained in a drive by the Canadian Allied United Relief organization last October when several million pounds of clothing were collected in the Dominion.

FARM FORUMS

Plan To Make Brandon The Centre For Manitoba

BRANDON. — A plan to centre Manitoba agricultural associations and farm forums in Brandon was proposed here by the Provincial Exhibition Association under the chairmanship of W. Davidson, president.

The proposed council of agriculture will undertake to make this centre the agricultural capital of Manitoba by co-operative interest in farm product, livestock and soil use—but on a practical basis entirely non-political.

F. R. Longworth, president of the associated boards of trade is directing a committee drawing up plans for a preliminary set-up

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Famous Battleship Centurion Has Had Longest And Most Useful Career In The Navy

By Commander Kenneth Edwards, R.N., in The Navy (London)

IN the whole of the literature of the 1914-18 war references to the dummy ships, which formed the "phantom squadrons", are few and far between. Yet they existed in the first World War as they did in the recent struggle. Perhaps the reason for the dearth of information about these vessels lies in the nature of their tasks—their very existence must be held as "top secret" if they are to play their part in hoaxing the enemy.

Probably one of the oldest forms of ruse de guerre is that of trying to make the enemy believe that important ships are somewhere where they are not! Admiral von Scheer did it just before Jutland when he caused a wireless signal to be sent which gave the impression that the High Seas Fleet was still anchored in the Jade, when in fact it was at sea. Wireless hoaxes were used in the Second World War, but the ubiquity of aircraft and the perfection of photographic reconnaissance have obviously detracted from their usefulness. Hence the increased importance of the dummy ship, which can trick both visual and photographic reconnaissance.

Yet dummy ships were used in the 1914 war. Right at the beginning the merchant ships Michigan and City of Oxford were fitted out at Belfast with dummy turrets and altered to represent battleships and battle-cruisers. The trouble was that they were too slow, and they never worked with the Grand Fleet, but they later crossed the Atlantic and, by appearing off New York, persuaded a number of German ships not to sail from that port. They also played a part in securing the internment in the U.S.A. of the German armed merchant cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. Later they put in an appearance at the Dardanelles, where they deceived the Turks until the laughable tragicomedy of the dummy battle-cruiser Tiger. This ship was sunk, and as she sank the dummy turrets and guns floated away!

* * *

In 1939 Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, gave orders for certain dummy ships to be prepared without delay. The first of these—they were known as "Fleet Tenders" for purposes of secrecy—consisted of three ships of the Shaw, Saville and Albion Line. The S.S. Pakeha and the S.S. Waimana became the battleships Revenge and Resolution respectively, and the SS Mamari became the aircraft carrier Hermes. These ships, the holds of which were filled with thousands of empty barrels to give them extra buoyancy in the event of their being mined, or torpedoed or hit by bombs, did much good work in keeping the enemy guessing about the strategic disposition of our fleet. It is now known, too, that their appearance on several occasions started rumors which reached the enemy and confused the German High Command.

Often these ships were moved into the Firth of Forth or Scapa Flow just after the real fleet had sailed, so that the next enemy air reconnaissance would mislead the enemy into thinking that our main fleet was still in harbor. They also did good work in drawing air attack off the base ship and installations at Scapa when the main fleet was away, and in diluting the concentration of the German air attack on our real ships when the fleet was present.

After the German occupation of the Low Countries, when the British east coast ports were uncomfortably close to German air bases, it was deemed advisable to move the submarine flotilla which had up to that time been operating from Harwich. At the same time it was desired to make the enemy think that we still had a comparatively strong force of submarines at that port. Resort was therefore had to dummy submarines. That was the first—and only—time that the smaller ships had had dummies.

By 1941 the dummy battleships of the Royal Sovereign class had served their purpose, and they were returned to the Ministry of War Transport to be converted to merchant ships. The dummy aircraft carrier Hermes had been lost through being stranded off the Wash.

* * *

There remained only one dummy ship in the British Navy, and that was the most famous of them all. This was the old battleship Centurion. No ship has ever had so long and varied a useful life as HMS Centurion. She was disarmed under the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, and then for many years she served as wireless controlled target ships for the fleet. At the beginning of the war she was turned into a maintenance and repair ship for local defence vessels at Devonport. Then she became a dummy of the new battleship HMS Anson. Finally she was one of the blockships for the "Gooseberry" harbors off the Normandy coast during the invasion.

HMS Centurion was converted into a dummy HMS Anson in Devonport dockyard in April 1941. She was fitted with a dummy after funnel, mainmast, main armament of ten 14-inch guns, and the rest of it. The work was completed in a fortnight despite the fact that Devonport was under heavy air attack at the time.

Having been converted to look exactly like HMS Anson, the Centurion, manned by 16 officers and 265 men, set out on a 20,000-mile voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to Bombay. For a considerable time at that period of the war it was of the first importance to create the impression that our Eastern Fleet was larger and more effective than was actually the case.

In June, 1942, the dummy HMS Anson was back in the Mediterranean where she had served in the old days when the Centurion really was a battleship. This time the Centurion formed part of the covering force sailing to the northward of a convoy which was being passed to Malta from Gibraltar. It was during this operation that she performed her most spectacular work as a dummy. She was duly spotted by enemy aircraft and shadowed. All on board knew that striking forces of aircraft must be on their way to the attack, and that the job of the Centurion, having misled the enemy into thinking that HMS Anson was present, was to maintain the fiction and draw as much of the atta k as possible away from the convoy.

The Germans and Italians had obviously fallen into the trap, for, considering "HMS Anson" a rich prize, they concentrated their attacks on the dummy battleship. Several sticks of bombs straddled the old ship in a series of attacks which lasted for several hours. The ship was hit once as well as being damaged by splinters and blast from near misses, but the damage was not serious. The greatest danger was that her wooden armament and other disguise might catch fire, but fortunately this did not happen. The old Centurion, with only a few real anti-aircraft weapons, succeeded in shooting down one German dive bomber and in damaging at least four other enemy aircraft on that day. The enemy afterwards claimed to have badly damaged a battleship of the King George V class!

* * *

After this exploit the Centurion, still disguised as HMS Anson, went back to the Indian Ocean. Once, when she was with a convoy during the height of the monsoon, a great sea carried away her foremost turret, and astonished look-outs in the convoy reported a 14-inch gun floating down between the lines of ships!

Then, her task in the East finished, the dummy HMS Anson came home, manned by a scratch crew of officers and men due for repatriation. They came from all manner of craft except battleships, and the real armament of the dummy Anson consisted on that voyage of half a dozen rifles. She was a "ragtime ship" with a "ragtime crew", and when she was passing through the Suez Canal the Senior Naval Officer signalled to her "You leave the pyramids on your left."

Within a few hours of H-hour on D-Day for the invasion of Normandy the first of the blockships for the artificial "Gooseberry" shelter harbors arrived off the French coast and were duly sunk in their appointed places. HMS Centurion was among them. It is no secret today that the "Gooseberry" shelter harbors, by saving the ferry craft during the great gale, contributed in an incalculable degree to the build-up of our invasion armies.

High-Toned Language

Day May Come When Simpler Words Can Be Used

The fact that some persons in Palestine to whom English is a foreign tongue have misled themselves into advertising a meat market as a "butchery" and a dairy as a "milkery" is made the subject of special correspondence from Jerusalem to the New York Times. Even better specimens of Inglis as she is spoke could be found in Yonkers, or Liberty Corner, N.J., or Lavinia, Ia.

There, in all probability, as elsewhere in our land, the barber shops are tonsorial studios, the publicity guests are public relations engineers, the high school graduating speeches are baccalaureate addresses, the Government stenographers are administrative assistants, and the filling stations are lubritoriums.

There is little the advocates of honest language can do about it from their ivory logotoriums, beyond hold the line. They can refuse to recognize a theatre as an "entertainery". They can stand like a rock against calling a ditch-digger a "drainage technician". They can resist all efforts to refer to cemeteries as "restoriums".

It will be by slow, painful and probably misnamed degrees that anything good will come of it, but there may arrive a day when it will be possible to call a spatula a spade, and not a digamobile.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WAS NOT IMPRESSED

A sergeant, stationed in Germany, was given a pass to visit Paris. He was very excited about visiting the famous City of Light, but he was most anxious to see the Mona Lisa in the Louvre.

When he returned to Germany one of his friends asked him if he had seen the famous painting.

"Yes," he said, with little enthusiasm.

"You don't sound very enthusiastic about it," replied his friend.

"Well," said the sergeant, listlessly, "I've heard hundreds of stories about her 'enigmatic smile', so you can imagine how disappointed I was to find that she reminds me of Aunt Bessie asking me to please pass the salt."

Many long-winged, short-legged birds need room for a take-off like an airplane before they can get up into the air.



Viscountess Alexander, wife of Canada's new governor-general, is shown with her three children, Rose, 13; Shane, 10; and six-year-old Brian, as they relaxed in the dining car of the nine-car train which carried the vice-regal party to Ottawa. The children witnessed the installation of their father, Viscount Alexander, but while the older youngsters were attentive, Brian became bored. On the trip from Halifax he stole the show by his eager acceptance of his first Canadian present—photographers' flash bulbs.

Hens Were Missing

Story Of A Canadian Battalion Stationed In England

Relations between local residents and the Canadian troops stationed in England during the long wait for D-Day were usually pretty good, as is proved by the numerous war-brides who have come to Canada or are still awaiting passage. But occasionally there was an untoward incident.

For example, there was the poor English widow who complained to the colonel of a Canadian battalion that, of her flock of sixteen hens, only seven remained. She couldn't prove that his men had taken them, but her suspicions were strong.

The colonel was sympathetic and promised to do what he could. On battalion parade next morning he spoke to the men.

"Men of the Blank Battalion", he said, "complaint has been made to me by Mrs. Jones that several of her hens have been stolen. Now I know that Army rations get pretty tiresome, but I wish you would remember that the English aren't nearly as well fed as we are. Besides, it's a particularly mean trick to steal chickens from a person like Mrs. Jones, who has only a small flock and needs every one of them. I'm not accusing anybody, but I hope you'll all bear this in mind."

Two days later the colonel's orderly again announced Mrs. Jones. She came to report that her flock had mysteriously increased to 29 hens.—The Printed Word.

Many Souvenirs

British Museum Enriched By Roman Treasures Unearthed In Raids

Investigations on a bombed site near Fenchurch street, in Old London, have led to the finding of traces of Roman remains. Apparently a Roman town has lain for all these centuries beneath the existing London, and the Fenchurch street site is judged to have been near a forum and market place. Part of a Roman wall and fragments of Roman pottery have already been unearthed. This is only one of several instances where the deep seams blown by enemy bombs in the City area have churned up souvenirs of Roman habitation, reports a London writer. Archaeologists are keeping an alert watch on all excavation work on bombed sites, and the British Museum is being considerably enriched in consequence. It is a grim irony by which 20th century air war is bringing to light the forgotten remains of B.C. Roman England.

Long Flights

Birds From Canada Travel Great Distances, We Are Told

The aeroplane is rapidly converting man into a cosmopolitan traveller—a status long enjoyed by the inveterate travellers, the birds.

L. L. Snyder of the Royal Ontario Museum states that some of our common shorebirds nest within the Arctic circle in the summer, and yet, in our winter, are to be found at the opposite end of the earth. The Least Sandpiper, for instance, a sparrow-sized bird, may nest in northwestern Alaska in summer and spend the rest of the year in the tip of South America. Very great distances are travelled also by certain plovers and sandpipers.

Distance is not the only remarkable feature of the annual flights of shorebirds. As a rule, adult birds migrate separately, departing before the young birds.

Canadian shorebirds may visit Europe and Asia as occasional strays turn up in England. Some which nest in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska may regularly go south via the Asiatic coast.

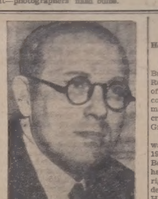
The British Housewife

Receives Praise From Viscount Montgomery For Help During The War

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, British Commander in Germany, said in a speech at Herford, that the efforts of the British housewife were a major factor in pulling Britain through the war.

"The British housewife looked after the home and family and then donated all her spare time to voluntary war work," he said. "She wore herself out and is still doing so. That is a factor which more than any other has carried us through the war."

The reason there is so much discord in the world is that somebody is always doing something somebody else doesn't like.



REPLACES GROMYKO — Andrei A. Gromyko, who has been released by Russia from his ambassadorial duties to give full time to the United Nations security council, has been replaced as ambassador to the United States by Nikolai V. Novikov, 43, (above). Gromyko, at 38, is the youngest permanent representative on the security council. Novikov was formerly minister-counsellor under Gromyko in Washington.

Has Become Rare

Youth Of Today Shows Little Respect For Older People

In Brantford police court recently, Magistrate Gillen commended a youthful principal in one of the cases on his good manners. "It is very refreshing," said His Worship, "to meet a young man who knows how to use the word 'sir'. He must have been brought up in a good home."

Plainly, by the fact he drew attention to it, such a concession is rare in Brantford police court, as it is rare in any other. This is the era of establishing pride on insolence and gloriously confusing common courtesy with servility. To refuse any mark of respect to older people is now accepted as a badge of youthful independence—a state of mind that had its best rejoinder in the remark of a famed Austrian that "impudence is the one defence of the weak and one more weakness."—Hamilton Spectator.

RUBBER IN MALAYA

Sir Edward Gent, governor of the new Malayan Union, said in an interview at Singapore that the production of sheet rubber in Malaya has "gone up very substantially" in the last few weeks. The main problem now was not one of shortage but rather of finding a place to store the rubber pending shipment, he said.

HANDY HINT

When sprinkling tablecloths, an even dampness can be given linen by dipping half the cloth into boiling water, wringing as dry as possible and folding the wet side onto the dry side. Roll and wrap in a towel for two to three hours.

The use of lime to counteract an acid condition of the soil which is unfavorable to plant growth has been known since the earliest days of agriculture.

War Story

How A British Ship Escaped From Mine Infested Waters

Behind the handing over of the British destroyer Tanatside to the Royal Hellenic Navy in replacement of the Greek destroyer Adrias, recorded in our last issue, there lies a magnificent story that reflects equal credit to British shipbuilding and Greek seamanship.

While on a mission in narrow waters in the Aegean on October 22, 1943, the Adrias (formerly HMS Border) struck a mine off Leros and had her bows completely blown off, right up to the bridge. The British destroyer Hurworth (Commander R. H. Wright), which was the flotilla leader, immediately went to the assistance of the Greek ship, but herself struck a mine amidships and sank immediately with heavy loss of life. Commander Wright, who was blown into the sea severely wounded, was picked up by a rating from the Adrias who had also been blown off his ship and who dragged him on to a float which he paddled for 18 hours to safety.

In the meantime the captain of the Adrias (Commander J. Toumbas, RHN) decided not to abandon his ship, and after three hours of brilliant manoeuvring in mine-infested waters, managed to beach her. After burying his 21 dead, Commander Toumbas patched up the gaping hole in the Adrias and then sailed his ship, minus her bows and under her own steam, a distance of over 500 miles to Alexandria harbor, which she entered at a speed of eight knots. —London Times.

New Kind Of Library

An Unusual Collection Of Books Established In London

Libraries are by no means new things in the old land. But recently there was established another kind of library in London. It houses nothing but evangelical literature which makes it unique among the tens of thousands of libraries in the world.

For years a quiet Christian man in the rural areas of Surrey in England collected volumes dealing with every aspect of Evangelicalism until he had accumulated some 20,000 books. Now this great library has been moved and housed in London where, for a modest fee of less than two dollars a year it will be open to all who care to make use of it.

The founder of the library was Mr. Geoffrey Williams by whose enthusiastic and untiring efforts this great collection of evangelical literature has been compiled. The library contains many rare volumes and manuscripts and will be of inestimable worth. It is housed at 55 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London.

MEMORY OF DUNKIRK

Crowds of holiday-makers at Southend, England, attended ceremonies at which the Prince George pier extension, from which hundreds of small craft left Britain to bring back survivors from Dunkirk in the summer of 1940, was reopened by the Mayor.

Accidents kill more persons from two to 28 years of age than any single disease.

WHAT NOW, MR. SCIENTIST?



—Fizpatrick in the St. Louis-Dispatch.

Visitor To The Orient Speaks Very Highly Of The Chinese People And Their Friendly Ways

(From letters written by Earle R. Buckley, Y.M.C.A. worker in Chungking, to his family in Springfield, Mass.)

THE faces of the (Chinese) people, particularly the younger, are not tired-looking after eight years of war. There is a spirit of determination and a happy sort of confidence in the expression of many; these combined with a natural friendliness gave me the answer to why so many people from other countries like China.

In trying to find my way around Chungking the first few days, I felt more at ease than on my first trip to New York. I topped two students to ask the way to the local Y.M.C.A., but they did not simply direct and point; they changed direction and conducted me several blocks to make sure I headed correctly. When I went into the wrong bank to cash a cheque, they sent a messenger with me to the correct place. And on one rainy morning as I tried to find the home of Dr. R. Y. Lo, I dropped into an optometrist's shop (the only shop with an English sign). The proprietor dropped his business, picked up his umbrella (which served the two of us) and conducted me through many long muddy streets to my destination. I decided in the first week that it would be hard not to like China. . . .

* * *

A new Westerner feels like a millionaire the first few days as he pays $60 for a bus ride (any distance in Chungking), or a few hundred for a ricksha. A meal eaten downtown will cost him more than a thousand dollars at a good restaurant. But he soon begins calculating at the current rate when he sees a pen and pencil set he wants that will cost him $90,000; or a Parker 51 pen alone at $75,000; an umbrella, $900 to $1,500; shoes around $20,000; and very precious moth balls at $30 each; my haircuts have cost me $400 each, and so on.

The clearing board establishes an official figure for the value of the American dollar, rupee, etc., but trading is done regularly on what is termed the "open" market, which is a polite word for "black" market. There are bulls and bears on this market just as on Wall street. The selling price varies quite a bit from day to day and many have made plenty on the side simply by buying and selling at the right time—and, of course, the due proportion have lost.

* * *

A great deal of business is reportedly carried on in the great tea houses—a tradition in China before America was discovered. The customer buys a cup of tea (leaves in the cup) and may sit there as long as he wishes with refills of hot water as often as he wants, without additional cost. Thirty dollars a cup seems to be the standard price. A couple I saw in a storefront who seemed to be having a very extended handshake, without much shaking, was explained to me as two men doing business. Underneath the long white sleeves, bartering was going on by the touch system; each was saved the embarrassment of the inevitable audience at an extended deal, and the shopkeeper would begin at whatever price he wished with the next customer since no one else knew how low he had gone. . . .

* * *

Do you happen to want a camera, adding machine, typewriter, calculator, or any of the leading makes of fountain pens and pencils? Do you need office supplies like staplers, wall pencil sharpeners; or flashlights, batteries, electrical equipment, fans, clocks, radios, or alarm clocks; or vacuum bottles; or bobby pins; or any consumer goods that the reconversion program hasn't got around to reconverting? You name it and it is in the stores of Chungking. Of course, you may have to pay a ransom figure for it, but its there, and has been right along. It makes an almost ironical sidelight to the war to walk down the streets and see these things which we could not buy at home.

Souvenir Of Tour

Dress Worn By Queen Elizabeth Was Sent To Canada

Dazzling gold and pearl bedecked white satin dress Queen Elizabeth wore at an Ottawa reception during the 1939 royal tour has been moved from the public archives to the Toronto museum. State Secretary Martin said he had issued instructions for the move so the Toronto public would have a chance to see the dress. It was not the intention to send it on trans-Canada tour, he said. The dress, which cost $20,000, was sent to Canada by Queen Elizabeth in 1940 as a souvenir of the royal tour.

Roosevelt Memorial

Statue To Be Erected In London's Grosvenor Square

Franklin D. Roosevelt will be memorialized by a statue in London's Grosvenor Square.

Sir William Reid Dick, who has been appointed as sculptor for the monument, said it would be "some kind of standing statue."

The Roosevelt memorial committee selected Grosvenor Square because it was the centre of American official activity in London during the war.

The Duke of Westminster, who owns the square area, has agreed to turn it into a public park.

AN OLD HORSE

Acclaimed recently as probably the oldest working horse in the world, Nigger has died at 51. Owned by John Croker of Footeray, suburb of Melbourne, Australia, Nigger was still doing light work, but was too slow in getting out of the road of a bus.

2670

The Tourist Trade

Promotion Is Needed This Year More Than Ever

The tourist business is no different from any other: it's the repeat customer who really counts. And the customer only reepats his purchase if he gets good service and full value for his money.

Men in the tourist business say that, in their experience, about 40% of Canada's visitors can be counted upon to return. That is a good proportion but it could be improved. What is to happen to this immensely important industry — pre-war it ranked equal in dollar value with Canada's major exports—when the seemingly inexhaustible supply of first-time visitors runs out?

A recent American Automobile Association survey indicated that 60% of travelling Americans had already visited Canada. Of those who have not yet been welcomed, only 18% said they wanted to come. In other businesses, those figures would worry the man taking a long-range view.

And they should worry tourist and publicity officials in government bodies and in associations who are today anxious lest this summer brings more visitors than Canada can satisfy. They know that no visitor is going to bring his family back to a land where the highways, the mattresses or the gravy may be lumpy.

Tourist promotion is needed this year, needed more than ever before; but tourist promotion of an uncommon kind. In this first post-war year of travel we can assume that U.S. cars will turn north in unprecedented numbers; and we can therefore direct our promotion inward, not outward.

A sustained effort is needed to make every citizen, concerned over Canada's future, realize the far-reaching importance of offering the best in hospitality to our visitors.—Financial Post.

Many Types Of Smiles

But One That Is Really True Implies Nothing Except Kindness

How can a smile be sardonic, or grim, or fearful?

Actually, says the Sarnia Canadian Observer, true smiles are only found on the faces of young children and very old people. They are an adjunct of the completely innocent or of those who have reached the enviable state of being completely at peace with the world.

Readers of the lighter type of fiction will be familiar with all the various types of "smiles". The hero, faced with insuperable odds, "smiled grimly". The villain, rat that he is, always flashes a thin-lipped smile. He may even smile sardonically as he perpetrates some particularly smelly piece of nasty business.

We submit that the word is used much too loosely. While the dictionary sanctions its fiction writer's habit of playing fast and loose with his character's facial contortions, we purists claim that a smile can be nothing but a contraction of the features expressing approbation, moderate joy and kindness. Never will we agree that a smile can imply contempt, scorn, grimness or anything but a joyous emotion.

"Home-Aid"



by Alice Brooks

Accent beauty in your home by making art-full accessories! Charming spreads, dressing-table skirts, stool covers and other articles.

Instructions 7448 has directions for dressing-table skirts, bedspreads, stool covers and other smart and useful articles.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.



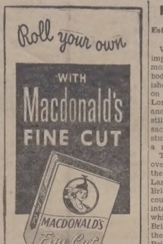
VERY CONVENIENT

Idea Of Growing Dwarf Vegetables Fine For Limited Space

When the city dweller boasts this spring how well his sweet corn or tomatoes are coming along, it will not mean that he has exchanged his six-stories-up, four-rooms-and-bath apartment for "a little place in the country." He may merely be one of those who have sent for some of the dwarf vegetable seeds now being advertised.

Horticulturists are already well acquainted with the midget fruit tree and gardeners with Lilliputian sweet corn. And now seedsmen are putting on the market such agronomic innovations as finger-length cucumbers, flower-pot tomatoes, and vestpocket varieties of the midget watermelon which is seven inches long, six inches in diameter, and weighs three pounds. The latter should find considerable favor with the housewife, one of whose summer problems is crowding a 20-pound melon into a family-size refrigerator.

Although the idea is new, the growing of dwarf vegetables seems to be eminently practical. It should enable some thousands of big-city dwellers who have the gardening urge but are hampered by lack of tilling space to cultivate vegetables in an oversize flower box. Soil of the desired fertility and texture may be easily secured, and weeding and watering should be but a matter of moments. Imagine reaching out of one's window and picking home-grown roasting ears! — Christian Science Monitor.



FORTUNE IN WOOL

Estimates Place Value Of British Holdings At Over $200,000,000

Wool has always been of such vast importance to British trade that more hundreds of years ago that anybody knows a sack of wool was furnished for the Lord Chancellor to sit on when presiding over the House of Lords, as a symbol of that importance. Today the Lord Chancellor still sits on what is called the "Woolsack" which is an oblong cushion stuffed with wool and covered with a red cloth.

Today it is estimated that there is over $200,000,000 worth of wool in the warehouses of Yorkshire and Lancashire, or awaiting shipment to Britain from Australia and other countries, to be ultimately made into the textile suits and fabrics for which Britain is famous. Although Britain owns enough wool to keep the mills busy for perhaps 15 years, Britain has contracted to buy the entire Australian wool crop for the next ten years.

A Bradford manufacturer states that the textile factories are deluged with orders and even if they were able to operate at full capacity they could not catch up for years. Scientists have been at work to develop new fabrics and designs, and a Yorkshire manufacturer says that the products of tomorrow will make women's eyes pop out of their heads with their shimmering lustre and spider-web texture.

Right now the factories could do with 70,000 more employees, but labor is still a bottleneck.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

You'll enjoy our
Orange Pekoe Blend
"SALADA"
TEA

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

LOOSE TALK

By MARY REDDING

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Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

"THIS is the beginning of the end," lamented the husky-voiced vocalist as she stood, shimmering in a gold sequin gown, at the centre of the spotlight.

"Yes, this is the beginning of the end," thought blonde Nikki Howard as she watched the torch singer from a table at the Chez Paris which she shared with her tall escort, Ted Kentworth.

Nikki looked away from the singer. She turned her head so that Ted would not notice the tears that glistened in her eyes.

She had never expected Ted's homecoming to be like this. For over three years she had looked forward to V-J Day and his release from the air forces. He had looked so handsome in his officer's uniform, and when he went overseas as first pilot aboard a bomber she was proud, terribly frightened and sad. She was proud because he was going to fight Hitler's gangsters, frightened because of the dangers, and sad because she would miss him so very much.

She remembered how happy she was when she pinned his silver wings on his tunic and how thrilled she was when he presented the same original wings to her after the graduation ceremony. Two months later he had placed a beautiful, sparkling diamond ring on her third finger left hand.

Although she wanted to marry him before he went overseas, Ted asked her to wait. He always said that it would not be fair to her if he should fail to return. Nikki involuntarily shuddered. How she had missed him during those dark months when he skillfully piloted his Flying Fortress through the dense fog and over Germany.

And now all those days of agony were over. Ted, wearing his new honorable discharge button, was sitting close to her and holding her hand. This was the moment she had dreamed about so many, many years. But was it? Was it not, as the vocalist chanted, the beginning of the end?

Nikki looked at Ted's firmly cut profile, at his dark hair and expressive black eyes. If only Catherine had not revealed the truth about him! Three weeks ago Catherine told Nikki there was something she should know because it concerned Ted. Catherine's husband, Bill, was Ted's co-pilot.

"Now this might not be as bad as it seems, dear," Catherine explained. "But you can never know too much about a man before you marry him. Bill wrote that Ted was going out with a nurse in England. He said that he had taken her out several times and that they seemed to be very friendly toward each other. He told me not to tell you because it might hurt you, but I felt that I must. Remember, it's better to be hurt before marriage than after, my dear."

At first Nicki would not and could not believe it. And then she re-read Ted's letters, so carefully saved. Yes, it did seem as though he was hinting something. She had cried herself to sleep.

And when Nikki greeted Ted at the station, she knew at once that he wasn't her Ted, wasn't the same laughing pilot she had known. He was older and serious.

"What's going on in that mind of yours, darling," Ted interrupted. "You look as if you've been trying to solve all the world's problems in one sitting."

Nikki smiled. How could she tell him? She couldn't just accuse him of being untrue.

"Now the floor show's over, lets dance?" said Ted. Dancing. "There's something I've been meaning to tell you for a long time."

Nikki's heart began to pound.

"One night on a mission I picked up some flak in my side and was in hospital a month. I didn't tell you because I thought you might worry. There I met the nicest Red Cross nurse who took excellent care of me." He grinned.

Nikki's face reddened. So Catherine was telling the truth after all.

"I found her home is near here, and that her husband is an architect. . ."

"Her husband?" Nikki.

"Why, yes. In our talks, she kept raving about him and I about you, my pet. She's about 10 years older than we are, but I'm sure you'll like her. Will you go with me?"

Nikki's heart began to sing. Just a stupid woman, she thought as she nestled her head close to Ted's shoulder. And when she could trust the tears in her shining eyes: "I'd love to see them, darling."

GARDEN NOTES

Water Well And They Will Live

The secret of success in transplanting lies in keeping roots moist and so far as possible excluded from the air. No matter if the article being transplanted is a tiny seedling or a ten foot ornamental tree that same rule applies. It is not the shock of moving so much as the roots drying out that kills.

To prevent this, nurserymen pack all roots carefully, usually in damp moss, and then to make doubly sure they wrap tightly in burlap or oiled paper. When this nursery stock is bought it should be kept in a cool, moist place until planted and, if possible, in the case of big stuff like shrubbery and trees sprinkle some water over the packed roots to keep them moist.

In moving plants from one location to another in the garden it is advisable to dig carefully, keeping as much soil attached to the roots as possible, planting quickly in the permanent position, firming new soil tightly about the roots, and watering. Again this advice holds no matter how small or how big the plant being moved.

For Special Positions

In the seed catalogue will be found flowers that actually prefer darkish corners, in fact will not grow if exposed to full sun from morning till night. And these flowers often have brilliant coloring too. The tuberous rooted begonia is an example. Then there are flowers like portulaca that prefer a blazing sun and poor, dryish soil. Listed in every good Canadan seed catalogue are hundreds of others sufficient to meet almost any conditions—dry, wet, dark or sunny.

Where Space Is Short

Those unfamiliar with gardening are amazed at the amount of vegetables a plot a few yards square can produce. Handled properly a piece of ground 12 feet wide and 25 feet long should yield practically all the vegetables, except potatoes, a small family will require from early July until frost.

For ease in cultivation, rows should run across the width, not the length of the plot, and they can be as close together as 12 inches for little, narrow and early stuff like lettuce, radish and carrots, about 15 inches for beets and beans, and 18 inches for corn and tomatoes. To save room and induce early and clean fruits the latter should be staked with all side branches pinched off.

Space can be saved by alternating early vegetables like radish, spinach and lettuce with later maturing sorts like beets, carrots and onions. By the time the second group really require all room the first will have been removed and eaten.

To Save Bread

Ontario's Bakers Suggest Size Of Loaf Should Be Changed

The Hamilton Spetcator said while the Ottawa professors chase their own tails about wheat acreage expansion and what not, a perfectly logical suggestion comes from Ontario's bakers.

It is this—make the loaf smaller. At present Government regulations require that loaves be 12 and 24-ounces sizes. For many families, say the bakers—and they have a way of knowing—the former is too small and the latter too large. So much of the big loaf is frequently thrown out, while Europe cries out for bread, and cries loudly for it.

A loaf of 16 or 20 ounces, they think would save a great deal of bread. Spread over the population, those personal chips have a way of piling up a lot of wood.

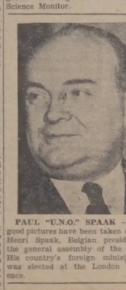
CALL TO WORSHIP

In the jungles of the Camerons, a a Christian drummer calls together his fellow Christians in a call that runs:

It is Sunday! It is Sunday! Get awake! Don't sit down! Come to this good thing which won't come to you unless you come to it. Come to meeting everybody! Come all! The words of God have arrived! Come get them. No one else can get them for you. You must come! Sunday! Sunday!

The mariner's compass was known to the Chinese in 115 B.C.





PAUL "U.N.O." SPAAK — Few good pictures have been taken of Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian president of the general assembly of the U.N.O. His country's foreign minister, he was elected at the London conference.

A National Need

Canada Can Use Men With Moral And Spiritual Leadership

Of all men, it is the historian, perhaps, who is best able to look objectively upon human affairs, finding in what is happening today a significant resemblance to what happened, it may be, many centuries ago. He may not subscribe altogether to the popular belief that history repeats itself. But he will probably admit that an unbroken chain of cause and effect can be traced throughout the recorded history of mankind. To him, tribes and races, nations, empires and civilizations themselves are living organisms that wax and wane, subject to laws of growth and decay, sensitive to internal and external pressures, plant-like in their need for continuous cultivation if they are to remain sturdy, fruitful and long-enduring.

Every human society has within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. And harking back, perhaps, over the centuries to the glory that was Greece and the splendour that was Rome, our historian would point to moral decay—the general lowering of standards of human conduct—as the dry rot which, in the plentitude of their power, insidiously sapped the very foundations of mighty nations, laying waste the triumphs and achievements of centuries. These thoughts come to mind with the receipt of a booklet issued by The United Church of Canada and entitled "Canada Needs These Men." It sets forth the pension needs of the church's aged ministers and dwells, too, upon the necessity of encouraging young men entering the ministry on meagre salaries that won't permit saving for old age. The booklet tells of the many good reasons for the nation-wide United Church Pension Fund drive, from April 28th to May 16th, to place the fund on a "sound, actuarial basis.

From the editorial desk, the significance of this appeal appears to extend far beyond the necessary alleviation of the financial plight of ministers. The only possible conclusion to be drawn from much that is happening in Canada is that it emphasizes a national need for moral and spiritual leadership. Canada does indeed need these men and all such men—whatever their creed, denomination or religious affiliation.

Goes To Scrap Yard

Veteran Of Britain's Battleship Fleet Makes Last Voyage

H.M.S. Iron Duke, 24-year-old veteran of Britain's battleship fleet, was refloated after being beached in the Orkneys since October, 1939, to sail on her last voygae to the scrapping yard.

Iron Duke, flagship of the British grand fleet in the Battle of Jutland in 1916 when she flew the flag of Admiral Jellicoe, was damaged by German aircraft in the early days of the Second Great War and has since lain useless, waiting to be sold as scrap.

The tallest smokestack in the British Empire is located at Copper Cliff, Ont. Made of brick and weighing 15,000 tons, it stands 510 feet high and has an inside diameter of 65 feet at the base.

2670

Has Become Problem

Top Soil On Canadian Wheat Lands Must Be Conserved

It used to be said that if you tickled Canadian soil it laughed wheat. That was when our top soil was virgin land. Those days are passing and we must conserve that top soil and use our research facilities as well as fertilizers to maintain our position, if we can, of holding the bread basket of the world. Of course, farmers did "mine" wheat for years rather than plow deep as they need to do in older lands. The problem of depleted top soil is worse in the United States and the revival of its growing possibilities is their problem today. Some varying experts say fifty per cent. of the United States top soil is worn out. So that another immigrant may try to save America for Americans. Australia sent the U.S. a sort of clover which is termed a subway clover which has been tested on the wornout hillsides in Oregon and has made it good dairyland producing prize sheep and wool.

It is of interest to farmers hereabouts that this Australian clover is a dense-growing, self-seeding pasture, hay and seed crop; all kinds of livestock and poultry like it, and it does well in red soils that are very acid and low in phosphorous. But it does seem to like mild winters, the south and the Pacific coast will probably benefit most from it. In addition to all its virtues it seems to be an excellent weedkiller as well, especially when seeded together with grass it just smothers them.—Brandon Sun.

Explosive Mines

Coast Of Britain Expected To Be Cleared By June Or July

The British Admiralty announces that the coasts of Britain will be cleared of explosive mines by June or July of this year. The northwest waters of Europe will not be "completely safe" until the Summer of 1947. Since the end of the war these wartime devices have sunk or crippled 72 merchantmen or fishing boats. We never had so many mines on this side of the Atlantic, but we did have some. The late Herr Hitler's submarine captains did what they could. Mines had to be used for harbor protection, and some of these may have gone adrift.—New York Times.

JUST A HABIT

And how is the new subaltern getting on?" asked the major.

"Fairly well, sir," replied the captain. "Only snag is that he was a shopwalker in civil life."

"And what difference does that make?"

"Well, sir, he will ask the men to 'walk this way' instead of saying 'Quick march'."

Spectacles were invented by a monk in Florence, Italy, in 1135.

Views Are Conflicting

Two Specialists Have Very Different Ideas On Feminine Education

Here are two conflicting views on feminine education:

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the inventor of radar, told the Women's Engineering Society in London that the reason there have been no Madame Curies connected with radio research is, "the abominable character" of education for women. Women who aspire to take an active part in "this highly technical world, in a century of atomic power," he said, are taught a dash of botany, some physics with the "phys" left out, a little chemistry with only mystery left in, and no mathematics which a girl could relate to life. And this despite the fact that women are particularly suited to radio work. There was room in peacetime wireless for tens of thousands of properly trained women, he declared.

On the other hand, Dame Louise McIlroy, specialist in mother-craft, declares that cookery is a far more important subject for girls than any other art, craft or science. Her pronouncement followed an assertion by Sir John Orr, dietetic expert, that fifty out of every hundred workers are suffering from malnutrition. Dame Louise says the percentage is much higher than that, and doesn't stop with manual workers. Professional men and women, forced to eat hastily and irregularly or badly cooked meals find their mental and physical capacities reduced, she says. Therefore, teach all girls to cook before bothering with other subjects.

India's Millions

China Is Only Country That May Have More People

In 1941 there were approximately 389 million people in India, almost as many as in the whole of Europe west of Russia, and nearly three times as many as in the United States.

Today the total must be over 400 million. Since the population of the world is roughly two billion people this means that one-fifth of the human race, one person in every five, lives in India.

The only country in the world that is thought to have more people is China, but no census has been taken there in recent times.



$70,000 BULL ARRIVES IN SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Five hundred dollars wouldn't buy a hair on the tail of Pittodrie Upright, a Shorthorn bull which has arrived in Saint John, N.B., from Scotland. Known to Scotsmen as the "baby bridegroom", Pittodrie Upright cost his owner, Ralph Smith, Missouri rancher and lumber king, nearly $70,000, and the total bill will probably amount to $100,000 before he takes up residence at the Sni-a-Bar ranch. Insurance alone cost about $5,000. To justify his owner's huge investment, young Upright is expected to produce 50 to 70 calves a year, and his breeding life is expected to last six or seven years. Down in Missouri he will hobnob with pedgiree Shorthorns of aristocratic breeding from Scottish herds. Owner Smith hopes that he will promote U.S. commercial cattle of the finest quality in the rich Missouri valley land. Meanwhile, Upright hopes that his reputation as "the best Shorthorn bull in all Scotland" will carry some weight in the U.S.

Time To Worry

In Summer Time Men Have No Place To Carry Things

Now comes the time of year when we look forward with trepidation to the days when carrying things becomes a problem. Before many weeks have gone by, we shall have discarded the vest, that most useful of all articles of male attire. Transportation of small articles will become one of the major complexities of life.

Even worse, in this climate, is the problem when one decides to go without a coat, which is becoming a more and more general fashion. Then, indeed, there is no place to carry things. Pencils, pens, notebooks, cigarettes, each presents its individual complication. If one wears spectacles, the case for them adds to one's troubles. Pipe-smokers are in even more of a dilemma.

We men are complacently contemptuous of the jammed handbags carried by the feminine section of the population. The time is coming, however, when we shall be envying them these handy gadgets, as we do every year.—Windsor Star.

SMILE AWHILE

"This bouquet is too costly. You must take it back to the captain," said the rich fiancee.

"That's all right, miss. Since my master has been engaged to you he has been able to get things on credit," replied the valet.

* * * *

"Will you stop drinking for me?"

"Who said I was drinking for you?"

* * * *

"How do you succeed so well in getting back the books you lend?" a thoughtful young professor was asked.

"Simple enough," replied the young man. "In each book I lend I write this message: 'I like you, so I loaned you this book. If you like me, you'll return it'."

* * * *

A farmer wrote to an agricultural paper to ask "how long cows should be milked."

"Same as short cows," advised the editor.

* * * *

Teacher: "Now, Freddy, why does a polar bear wear a fur coat?"

Freddy: "Oh-er, well I suppose he would look funny in a tweed one!"

* * * *

Gaskin. "Isn't it going to be rather expensive entertaining your aunt for a week?"

Parks: "Not a bit. In our district there's three christenings, two weddings and a funeral, all on different days."

* * * *

Briggs: "You say that your wife went to college before you married her."

Griggs: "Yes, she did."

Briggs: "And she thought of taking up law, you said?"

Griggs: "Yes, but now she's satisfied to lay it down."

* * * *

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little boys who tell lies?"

Johnny: "Yes, mother; they travel for half fare."

* * * *

"You did learn to cook in the Army, didn't you?" asked the girl.

"Yes, I did," nodded the boy.

"Good. Mother wants to invite you over for dinner Sunday, if you promise to make the gravy."

* * * *

Dennis was taken to his first harvest festival. Among the offerings of fruit and flowers, the bunches of purple grapes on the pulpit took his fancy.

When the offertory box came round he put in sixpence and said confidently, "Grapes, please."

* * * *

Neighbor (sympathetically) — "And I know how long these years must seem to you."

Deserted Wife—"Yes, but I remember when he left just as if it had been yesterday—how he stood at the door holding it open until six flies got into the house."

* * * *

An old lady was arguing with the driver about the cost of the taxi ride.

"I tell you the price you are charging us poor people who have been bombed out of our homes is ridiculous. Do you think I have been travelling in a taxi for years for nothing?"

"No," replied the driver, "but I'm jolly well sure you've tried your hardest."

Costly Negligence

Poorly Conditioned Cars Cause Many Accidents On Highways

A considerable percentage of the accidents that occur on the highways today could be averted if all motorists took care of their automobiles. This percentage, and it is greater than many people think, marks the difference between well-conditioned cars and those that are neglected to a dangerous degree.

Regular inspection and maintenance are worth the little trouble both from an economic and from a safety standpoint.—Guelph Mercury.



HEADS R.C. INSTITUTE—C. F. Publow of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was elected president of the Royal Canadian Institute at the 97th annual meeting in the Royal Ontario museum. Mr. Publow was born in Pilot Mound, Man., where he attended primary and secondary schools. He was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1908 as an electrical engineer and received his degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in 1909. Mr. Publow served as a member of the council for the institute for three years, and last year was appointed second vice-president. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and has served on its automatic generating stations committee for a number of years.

Seems Difficult

For Nations To Acquire Taste For Fruits Of Peace

The Winnipeg Tribune says: An odd little story comes from London about some of the youngsters who for the first time in their lives are being given bananas. It seems that a few of the little nippers who have never seen the fruit before are highly suspicious. They gladly exchange their bananas for an extra spoonful of cod-liver oil which they consider a special treat. The nations seem to be having somewhat similar difficulties in acquiring a taste for the fruits of peace.

"Two For Dinner"



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SIZES
12-20

By ANNE ADAMS

Enter elegance! It's you in this blouse and skirt—long for evening, short for afternoon. Extra! Pattern 4788 is a miracle of easy sewing—basque being cut from two pieces.

Pattern 4788: sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16, blouse, 1⅝ yds. 39-in.; long skirt 2½ yards contrast.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The cabinet of gems, Florence gallery, Italy, contains a cherry stone on which is carved a chorus of saints in which 70 heads may be counted.

To Feel Right — Eat Right





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Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
410 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411
Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	.. ..	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	.. ..	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By J. J. Olson, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, May 1, 1946.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.49½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.48½
3 c.w.	.48½
Ex. 1 feed	.48½
1 feed	.47½
2 feed	.47½
3 feed	.46½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.68¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.68¾
1 feed	.67¾
2 feed	.66¾
3 feed	.66¾
Rye—	
2 c.w.	2.14¼
3 c.w.	2.09½
4 c.w.	1.99

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.08
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.93
No. 6 Wheat	.89
Feed Wheat	.87

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 M-M 12-ft. swather, new last year. Excellent condition. Apply, A. Ewing, Delia. 17-18p

FOR SALE—Two Story six-roomed Dwelling House, situated two miles south-east of Delia. Apply, George Lowe, Delia. 18a

WANTED

LOCAL AGENT wanted to take new and renewal subscriptions for all magazines. References required. Apply to Fireside Reading Club, 1417 Dominion Bank Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1946

NEED OF USED CLOTHING IN EUROPE

"The devastation and want is on so vast a scale in Europe as to be almost beyond our comprehension," was the comment that William M. Birks, National Chairman of the Canadian Allied Relief campaign for used clothing, made on reading some of the reports received from relief workers.

Millions are now inadequately clad for winter weather for health and for self-respect, and relief workers are doing their utmost with the supplies at their disposal to alleviate the suffering of the destitute homeless, looted people. That is why the Canadian people are being asked to go through their wardrobes and clothes closets once more to see what Canada can do to help. The National Clothing Collection, which has the fullest support of the Canadian Government, will take place from June 17th to June 29th, and there is every confidence that, with the well-known generosity that is so characteristic of the Dominion, its objective will be achieved.

In the face of invasion, scarcity and ruin these people in Europe, whose courage and tenacity helped the Allies to win victory over our enemy, have not the means—and no hope of obtaining the means — to buy what little new clothing there is available. They ask that we only give a small part of our substance so that they may live to start their own lives anew. They are of every age and from every walk of life, and they need clothes for survival.

Everything is needed — coats, suits, trousers, dresses, shirts, sweaters, knit wear, pyjamas, shoes and overshoes — in fact, everything that you and your family wear. The gift of a coat and of shoes tied in pairs makes the difference between despair and renewed faith.

Local committees, as in the October collection which provided over 12,000,000 pounds of serviceable used clothing as Canada's gift to nearly a million and a half families, will be formed, it is hoped, in every community, who will arrange for temporarily storing the clothing donated pending shipment to regional warehouses where it will be sorted and baled for shipment overseas.

WE SEE BY THIS PAPER

Canadians who are perplexed with the problems of conversion from war to peace and may need to renew their faith in Canada's certain future, never have far to look to find the well-springs of national strength. Too often, however, there is a tendency to fail to see the forest for the trees.

The nearest example at hand is the newsprint on which this newspaper is printed. It is a product of Canada's forests, representing natural resources; of Canadian industry, representing the nation's stock of plant, and tools and technical know-how; of Canadian labour, representing the brains, the skills and the initiative of those who have worked and fought to make this country great, to establish homes for themselves and a better standard of living for their children.

Only a few months ago the wood from which this bit of newsprint is made was part of a stand of spruce trees blanketing thousands of square miles of Canada's north country. Since then it has been transformed into a thing of such usefulness that two out of every three newspaper pages printed throughout the world depend upon it. And the newsprint, of which this page is an example, is Canada's largest item of export.

Reports from Ottawa state "Canada's $400,000,000 paper manufacturing industry is approaching the highest production in its history." This means that 1946 output will exceed that of 1945 which was a record year. It means that the industry which employs the most men and which has the largest annual pay roll will employ still more men and pay out more in wages in 1946.

These facts are important to all of us, for a high level employment in one industry such as newsprint, or lumbering, or agriculture brings benefits directly and indirectly to the whole national economy.

—The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Local and District

Mrs. Silverthorne was a week end visitor to Drumheller.

* * *

Miss Adamae Stoness was a visitor with friends in Calgary during the Easter holidays.

* * *

Mrs. D. H. Campbell left on Monday to spend a few days in Calgary.

* * *

Miss Yvonne Tillotson spent the week end in Calgary, Okotoks, and Black Diamond.

* * *

Mrs. Lester Battle and Mrs. Bert Hands were visitors to Hanna on Friday last.

* * *

Born, on Good Friday, at Halkirk, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison, a son.

* * *

Lloyd Hubbard, accompanied by his mother and Mrs. V. Tiffin, motored to Calgary for the week end.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Moore, who has been on the sick list recently, is reported to be coming along favorably.

* * *

Miss Norma Stoness, teacher at Handhills School, visited with friends at Strathmore and Calgary during the Easter holidays.

* * *

Henry Moore, who recently sold his farm and plans to hold an auction sale as soon as the crop is in, will then move into Calgary.

* * *

Miss Muriel Gibson, having taken her examinations at the University of Alberta, returned home for the vacation last week.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Barss has been appointed official collector for the Cancer Research Fund in the Delia district, and will stay at the local telephone office on Saturday afternoon next to receive subscriptions.

Subscriptions received by the Delia branch of the Canadian Red Cross in the recent appeal totalled $553.40. There were 232 individual subscribers.

* * *

Elmer E. Fennell was successful in winning second prize for Marquis wheat, at the Provincial Junior Seed Fair recently held at Olds.

* * *

There will be a shower in the annex of the United Church on Saturday, May 4th, to welcome Mrs. Earle Piffer, a war bride from Scotland.

* * *

Mrs. Barss has received word from Dr. A. H. Baker, Medical Superintendent and Director Division of Tuberculosis Control, that he hopes to bring the T. B. clinic to Delia in July. Those wishing to be examined please see Mrs. Barss. It is well to remember that tuberculosis is on the increase.

BEWARE OF WATER HEMLOCK POISONING

Dr. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian, warns cattle owners against the danger of Water Hemlock poisoning. The trouble usually occurs at this time of year when a shortage of good fresh grass tempts cattle to forage on any green plant in sight. Water Hemlock poisoning, a condition which annually results in large unecessary losses in Alberta can be greatly reduced if an effort is made to locate the Water Hemlock plants in the vicinity, and either destroy them as they appear or fence them off so that they are not accessible to the stock. Water Hemlock grows in sloughs and low places in pastures, and along streams and irrigation ditches. If you don't know this weed ask your weed inspector or Municipal fieldman to describe or show you a specimen.

The symptoms of Water Hemlock poisoning are frothing at the mouth, convulsions, difficult breathing, increased pulse, paralysis and often death. The symptoms develop so rapidly that little opportunity is given for administration of drugs unless they are right at hand. Treatment usually consists of giving the animal large quantities of milk, raw linseed oil, melted lard or even bacon grease. If readily obtainable, a solution of one dram of potassium permanganate and one dram of aluminum sulphate dissolved in water may prove beneficial. These, however, are emergency treatments only and do not always prove satisfactory. Some farmers who have had experience with this weed believe that regular salting of the stock helps considerably in reducing the danger.

The only safe way to ensure prevention of loss from Water Hemlock poisoning is to keep cattle away from the weed.

A.M.A. OFFICES ISSUE MANY CAR LICENSES

Motorists who have not taken out their new licenses for the license year which opened on April 1 will face police action soon after April 15, according to the provincial secretary's department.

Each year a certain period of leeway is allowed motorists, but when this ends action is initiated to check up on delinquents who are continuing to operate on license plates that have lapsed.

Branches of the Alberta Motor Association in Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge have been thronged with license applicants since the latter part of March. Thousands of licenses for passenger cars and drivers have been taken out at these offices, and the convenient service has been welcomed by motorists.

Interest in motor routings for the holiday season has been shown by many of these applicants for car licenses. Now that restrictions on gasoline and tires have been removed, John Citizen is in a position to take his first post-war holiday tour and he is going to make a good job of it.

Provincial officials report there has been a heavy volume of applications all over the province. At the same time there has not been the rush of recent years because the elimination of the federal rationing system for gasoline users has removed the need of getting coupon books at the same time as the license.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKee wish to thank their many friends for letters, flowers and kind enquiries while the undersigned was a patient in the Drumheller Hospital.

Clarence McKee.

BUSY MAN



One of the busiest conducts and violinists in Toronto is ALBERT STEINBERG, who since Christmas has been directing an Ontario school series, and is concert-master on "Let There Be Music," heard usually on Wednesdays at 8:00 p.m. on the CBC Trans-Canada network, and as a member of the string section with "Voice of Victor" and "Singing Stars of Tomorrow."

TREE-PLANTING CAR

With a record of 25 consecutive years of service to the people of the west, the Canadian Forestry Association's railway theatre known as the Tree Planting Car, has begun its annual nine-month tour of the Prairie Provinces.

The car is moved without charge by the Canadian National Railways and at every stopping point, lectures are conducted on the advantages of planting trees and instruction given on the best methods.

During 1945, the car covered 2,947 miles, conducted 295 meetings, and the total attendance amounted to 40,748 persons. In 25 years, the car has travelled 125,000 miles and has played host to more than one million people.

FARM LANDS OF ALBERTA

The farm lands of Alberta are the main source of wealth for this province. Land is the silent partner of the tillers of the soil in the growing of food. This partnership of land and farmer is the rock foundation of our civilization. If either member of this partnership weakens or fails the whole structure of civilization built upon it likewise weakens and fails. Nations rise or fall upon their food supply, and hence depend ultimately upon the condition of their land.



By
Dr. F. J. GREANEY,
Director,
Line Elevators Farm Service,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Seed Protection and Conservation

Famine again stalks the earth. In Europe and the Far East millions of people are in peril of starvation. To ease the threat of world-wide famine Canada is trying to export as much food as possible. This spring, therefore, prairie farmers are urged to *protect* and *conserve* their seed-grain supplies.

Seed Protection. Seed treatment is seed protection. Proper treatment of cereal seed not only controls the destructive surface-borne smut diseases, but also protects the seed and young seedlings from soil-inhabiting organisms that cause seed decay, pre-emergence blight, seedling blight, and root rot.

It is our firm belief that all seed of wheat, oats and barley should be treated this spring unless the farmer is satisfied that his seed is strong, undamaged, and free from smut.

Seed Conservation. There should be no reluctance on the part of prairie farmers to do their utmost in conserving seed. Bushels of valuable grain can be saved if certain practical precautions are taken during seeding operations. A few of these are: (1) Do not use leaky sacks or grain-boxes for seed; (2) Lift the seed drill whenever it is possible to save grain; (3) Avoid sowing seed too deeply or thickly; (4) Maintain the seed drill in good working order. Watch individual grain drills for skips, misses, etc.; and (5) Treat enough seed for your 1946 planting requirements only. Seed treated with a mercury dust can not be used for commercial purposes or fed to livestock.

Every farmer should realize that the actual placing of bushels of seed in the soil is an exceedingly important farm operation. Accurate seeding means uniform stands, fewer weeds, more even ripening, and higher yields.

The world needs food. Avoid waste by protecting and conserving seed.

CEILING PRICE OF HONEY

An increase of one cent a pound in the wholesale ceiling price of honey, effective April 10th, was announced by the Prices Board. A maximum adjustment of from one to one and half cents a pound would result in retail prices.

The Australian wheat acreage goal for this season is set at 15.5 million acres, but doubts have been expressed as to whether this can be achieved unless prices to farmers are raised considerably.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 2, 3, 4 and 5 All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time

THURSDAY, MAY 2

5:00 p.m. Drama.
5:30 " CBC News.
6:00 " Music Hall
6:30 " The Geoffrey Waddington Show.
7:00 " CBC National News.
7:15 " CBC News Roundup.
7:30 " Julius Caesar.
8:00 " Quentin Maclean, Organist.
8:30 " The Story of Music.
9:00 " Drama.
9:30 " Gypsy Strings.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:15 " Gregory Clark.

FRIDAY, MAY 3

5:00 p.m. CBC Concert Tour.
6:00 " Johnny Home Show.
6:30 " Waltz Time.
7:00 " CBC National News.
7:15 " CBC News Round-up.
7:30 " The Prairie Schooner.
8:00 " Eventide.
8:30 " Pacific Time.
9:00 " Soliloquy.
9:30 " CBR Concert Orchestra.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:15 " Spring Cleanup.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

5:00 p.m. Especially For You.
5:30 " House Party.
6:00 " Czechoslovakian Opera.
7:00 " CBC News.
7:30 " To be announced.
8:00 " Red River Barn Dance.
8:30 " Share the Wealth.
9:00 " La Plaza.
9:30 " Three Suns Trio.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:30 " Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, MAY 5

5:00 p.m. The Charlie McCarthy Show.
5:30 " Week-End Review
5:45 " Our Special Speaker.
6:00 " Stage 46.
6:30 " Album of Familiar Music.
7:00 " CBC National News.
7:15 " The Old Songs.
7:30 " Serenade for Strings.
8:00 " BBC Newsreel.
8:30 " Roy Locksley Conducts.
9:30 " Vesper Hour.
10:00 " CBC News.

REDUCTION OF ACREAGE

Acreage under wheat in Britain was approximately doubled between 1939 and 1944, mainly because of a subsidy of £4 an acre. This subsidy has since been removed, which has brought about a reduction of acreage under wheat in that country.

HERE'S OUR VERY BEST

"BARGAIN-COUNTER" OFFERS

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Any Magazine Listed and This Newspaper, Both for Price Shown

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1 Year, Unless Term Shown

[] Maclean's (24 issues) $2.75
[] Canadian Home Journal 2.50
[] National Home Monthly .. 2.50
[] Chatelaine 2.50
[] Family Herald & Weekly Star 2.50
[] New World (Illustrated) .. 2.50
[] Free Press Weekly Pr. Farmer 2.50
[] Western Producer 2.50
[] Liberty 2.90
[] Country Guide (3 yrs.) 2.50
[] Canada Poultryman 2.50
[] Magazine Digest 3.60
[] Red Book 4.10
[] American Girl 3.25
[] Etude (Music Magazine) .. 3.90
[] Empire Digest 3.60
[] True Story 2.90
[] Parent's Magazine 3.35
[] Christian Herald 3.35
[] Silver Screen 3.35
[] Screenland 3.35
[] Open Road (for Boys) 3.35
[] Outdoors 3.35
[] Pathfinder (Weekly) 2.90
[] The Homemaker 4.10
[] Everybody's Digest 2.90
[] Flower Grower 3.35
[] International Digest 3.60
[] Hygeia 3.60
[] Current History 4.10
[] Movies in Review 4.10
[] Canadian Poultry Review 2.50
[] Movie Show 3.35
[] Forum 4.10
[] Nature Magazine 3.60
[] Popular Mechanics 4.10
[] Child Life 3.95
[] Sports Afield 3.35
[] U.S. Camera 3.25
[] The Woman 3.25
[] Your Life 4.10
[] American Fruit Grower 2.80
[] Scientific Detective 4.10
[] Correct English 4.10
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This Newspaper — 1 Year and Any 3 Big Magazines ALL FOUR ONLY **$3.25**

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[] National Home Monthly .... 1 Yr.
[] Chatelaine .... 1 Yr.
[] Family Herald & Weekly Star .... 1 Yr.
[] Free Press Pr. Farmer .. 1 Yr.
[] New World (Illustrated) .... 1 Yr.
[] Western Producer .... 1 Yr.
[] The Country Guide ...... 3 Yrs.
[] Canada Poultryman ...... 1 Yr.
[] Can. Silver Fox & Fur .. 1 Yr.
[] Can. Poultry Review .... 1 Yr.
[] Breeder's Gazette (American) .... 1 Yr.

Mark an "X" before the Three Magazines You Desire.

SUPER-VALUE OFFER

This Newspaper — 1 Year and 3 Big Magazines
1 Magazine from Group A
2 Magazines from Group B
ALL FOUR ONLY **$3.85**

GROUP A: (Select One)

[] Liberty (52 issues) .... 1 Yr.
[] True Story .... 1 Yr.
[] Pathfinder (Weekly) .... 1 Yr.
[] Silver Screen .... 1 Yr.
[] Magazine Digest .... 6 Mos.
[] Christian Herald .... 1 Yr.
[] Screenland .... 1 Yr.
[] Parents' Magazine .... 1 Yr.
[] Canadian Farmer (Ukrainian) .... 1 Yr.
[] Sports Afield .... 1 Yr.
[] Everybody's Digest .... 1 Yr.
[] U.S. Camera .... 1 Yr.
[] Flower Grower .... 1 Yr.
[] Movie Show .... 1 Yr.
[] The Woman .... 1 Yr.
[] Open Road (for Boys) ... 1 Yr.
[] Outdoors .... 1 Yr.

GROUP B: (Select Two)

[] Maclean's (24 issues) ...... 1 Yr.
[] Canadian Home Journal 1 Yr.
[] National Home Monthly .... 1 Yr.
[] Chatelaine .... 1 Yr.
[] Family Herald & Weekly Star .... 1 Yr.
[] New World (Illustrated) .... 1 Yr.
[] Free Press Pr. Farmer ... 1 Yr.
[] Western Producer .... 1 Yr.
[] The Country Guide .... 3 Yrs.
[] Canada Poultryman .... 1 Yr.
[] Can. Silver Fox & Fur ... 1 Yr.
[] Can. Poultry Review ..... 1 Yr.
[] Breeder's Gazette (American) .... 1 Yr.

FILL IN AND MAIL TO THIS NEWSPAPER TODAY **COUPON**

Check magazines desired and enclose with coupon.

Gentlemen: I enclose $.........., Please send me the offer checked, with a year's subscription to your newspaper.

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